

Analyses

ITALIAN

(1.)

1. Born 1901. Southern Italy.
2. Agricultural laborers--impoverished peasants.
3. Agricultural laborer.
4. 1920--Age of 19--to escape military service and improve economic life.
5. Fruit peddler, agricultural laborer, Market Street Railway Company.
6. Wants to return--prefers foods there--wants to go into business. Saving money to return to Italy.
7. Good citizen--respects laws.
8. Good adjustment to economic and social conditions.
9. Native diet preserved.
10. Married into own group; one minor child.
11. Thirteen.
12. Unaffected.

(2.)

1. Southern Sicily--1886.
2. Farmers--Truck gardening.
3. Truck gardening - no trade.
4. 1907 - age of 17.
5. Gardener - cement worker.
6. Would like to visit Sicily - would not return to live.
7. Better economic opportunities than Italy - likes American Government.
8. Economic adjustment is good - Social adjustment only fair.
9. Native diet preserved - Native language preserved in reading and writing - speaks only imperfect English.
10. Married in own group in 1907 - Five children attending school.
11. Ten.
12. Has had relief aid last two years.

(3.)

1. About forty years of age.
5. Laborer, fisherman, rum-runner, bootlegger.
7. A good place to make a living - Only interest in the country is his business - has contributed nothing positive to America. He is devoid of political knowledge and interest.
8. Good adjustment economically.
11. One.
12. Unaffected.

(1.)

1. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
2. Agricultural laborers--discovered peasants.
3. Agricultural laborers.
4. 1900-1902. 19--to 1900. 1900-1902. 1900-1902.
5. 1900-1902. 19--to 1900. 1900-1902. 1900-1902.
6. 1900-1902. 19--to 1900. 1900-1902. 1900-1902.
7. 1900-1902. 19--to 1900. 1900-1902. 1900-1902.
8. 1900-1902. 19--to 1900. 1900-1902. 1900-1902.
9. 1900-1902. 19--to 1900. 1900-1902. 1900-1902.
10. 1900-1902. 19--to 1900. 1900-1902. 1900-1902.
11. 1900-1902. 19--to 1900. 1900-1902. 1900-1902.
12. 1900-1902. 19--to 1900. 1900-1902. 1900-1902.

(2.)

1. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
2. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
3. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
4. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
5. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
6. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
7. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
8. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
9. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
10. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
11. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
12. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.

(3.)

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8. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
9. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
10. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
11. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.
12. 1901-1902. Southern Italy.

ITALIAN

(4.)

1. Italy.
3. Farmer--poor peasant.
4. 1911--to escape military service and to improve economic life.
5. Structural steel worker.
6. Passive--would not like to return even for visit.
7. Positive and enthusiastic.
8. Thoroughly Americanized--owner of his home.
9. None.
10. Married in own group in Italy - three children - oldest boy works in lumber yard and is Sergeant in California National Guard - two girls in school.
11. Five.

(5.)

1. Italy.
3. Making shoes by hand.
4. Came when he was middle aged.
5. Shoe repair shop of his own.
6. Would like to return to Italy.
7. Is dissatisfied with his economic situation here.
8. Speaks English poorly--has not much interest in learning.
10. Married in own group in Italy--has family.
11. One (number of family not given).
12. Repair shop does little business.

(6.)

1. Sicily.
3. Coppersmith.
4. Flood washed home away--decided to come to America.
5. Coppersmith - Owner of business - Retired.
6. Visited recently - would not return to live.
7. Thankful to the country that has given him economic prosperity.
8. Good adjustment.
10. Married into own group in Italy - two children - son learned sheet metal trade, but later took over business of father.
11. Four.
12. Not affected.

ITALIAN

(7.)

1. Naples - 1899.
2. Owner of fruit store (in San Francisco).
3. Minor when he came to United States.
4. 1913 -- parents had come two years earlier and sent for him.
5. Owner of fruit stand, hot dog stand, bootblack stand, barber shop (at different times) shipyard worker, stevedore, timberman, common laborer, barber "fill-in", working on invention of own, likes to have time to himself---working enough just to get along.
6. Remembers it only as place of childhood.
7. Thinks, still, of America as land of opportunity in comparison with European countries.
8. Very good - speaks English with very slight accent.
9. None.
10. Unmarried.
11. Three.
12. Indifferent to economic fluxuations.

(8.)

1. Lombardy.
2. Poor peasants.
3. Farm laborer.
4. Came to America to improve his economic conditions.
6. Italy is a nice country but doesn't compare with America.
7. America is a wonderful country--has no wish to return to Italy.
8. Good adjustment - buying home, car - speaks language well - would fight for America against Italy.
10. Married - has children attending school.
11. Two (number of children not given).
12. Apparently unaffected.

(9.)

1. Italy - 1884.
2. Lower middle class.
3. Shoe repairer.
4. Came to America, apparently, when young because he speaks good English.
5. Shoe repairer - owns his own shop.
8. Good adjustment - business successful - speaks good English.
10. Married - group not indicated - two grown sons; professional fighters; one plays accordion in public; well adjusted.
11. Four (although no mention is made of the wife.)

ITALIAN

(10.)

1. Born in Italy - 1890.
2. Farmers in Italy.
3. Farmer -- farm worker.
4. Came to America to better his economic conditions.
5. Manual laborer - owns small truck and has profitable truck garden route.
6. His interest in Italy is alive--his wife and children are still there.
7. Interested in cultural progress of America and in our democratic ideals and principles.
8. Speaks broken English, making adjustment difficult.
9. Old customs must survive in one with part of family still in Italy.
10. Married to Italian woman--two children--in Italy.
11. Four.
12. His vegetable route still brings him a profitable living.

(11.)

1. Italy - 1890 (or thereabouts).
5. Truck driver - Service station work - Wine peddler.
6. Not given.
10. Married - group not indicated - three children.
11. Five.
12. Lost truck driving job - but got work in service station.

(12.)

1. Italy - 1885 (or thereabouts).
2. Probably lower middle class or peasant.
5. Freight handler.
7. Good citizen.
8. Good adjustment to America - is "average intelligence".
10. Married but divorced - had much family difficulty - three minor children.
11. Five.

ITALIAN

(13.)

1. Born in Italy in 1865.
5. Pensioned Spanish-American war veteran - Unemployed - gets aid from a married son who has grocery store and does good business.
7. Satisfied with life in America.
8. Good adjustment to life in America.
10. Married - probably to Italian - one son who has two minor children, one child attends high school.
11. Four.
12. Apparently unaffected - pension and son's support continue.

(14.)

1. Pisano Pisala d'asti, Italy.
2. Farmer -- working for someone who owns the land he tills.
3. Barber - learning trade by serving apprenticeship.
4. To better economic conditions.
5. Barber - has own shop.
6. Thinks Italy a happy land, despite economic hardships.
7. Likes America because he has been able to make comfortable living.
8. Well adjusted to this country.
9. Native diet preserved.
10. Married group not known - has two children.
11. Eight.
12. Not much affected, apparently--sends money home to father.

(15)

1. Northern Italy - 1874.
2. Poor peasants - owned farm.
3. Worked on parent's farm.
4. Came to America in 1894 - to improve economic lot - advice of friends and brother already in this country.
5. Stevedore, employee of Scavenger company, part owner of Scavenger Company, now retired.
6. Thinks Italy more backward than America.
7. Would not consider living anywhere else. Enthusiastic.
8. Well adjusted with help of children.
10. Married - three children.
11. Five.
12. Apparently unaffected - retired from business.

ITALIAN

(16.)

1. This is a report on the Italian population in the City of Alameda, California: how they are affected by the depression and their mental attitude toward our form of Government and institutions.

CONCLUSIONS: Depression is affecting them. Many are unemployed and are given few days work monthly at fifty cents per hour by the municipality on other than S.E.R.A. projects. Hours of employment depends on number of individuals in family. Others work for S.E.R.A. Non-citizens receive direct aid from Alameda County.

Mental Attitude: Physiologically or structurally the Italian, like other Western races, are naturally, easily assimilated by our population, but politically and ethically, he is not until, at the earliest, the second or third generation, born in this country. His attitude toward women is different, more like an Oriental than an Occidental. In his domestic relations he is domineering. He can understand, and is, therefore, more in sympathy with a King, Dictator or Tyrant. A Parliamentary or Democratic form of Government is contrary to his heredity.

(17.)

1. Born in village near Turin.
2. Father owned factory near Turin.
3. Worked in factory of father as child...worked in pottery factories in Germany, France and Belgium.
4. Came to America to continue working with pottery.
5. Artisan pottery and porcelain worker; part owner of pottery factory. Now has own small factory and large industrial plant for porcelain.
6. He shows a preference for Italian workmen.
7. Thinks American people like money too much, work too fast and do not enjoy their work.
8. Has not thoroughly adjusted to machine industry of America. Prefers hand labor.
9. He continues pottery methods learned in Italy.
10. Single (?).
11. One.
12. His business is going ahead despite the depression.

ITALIAN

(18.)

1. Genoa--or the neighborhood of Genoa.
2. Probably upper middle class--because son has good education.
3. Attended Naval Academy in Genoa. Cadet on Italian liner.
4. Decided to come to United States after traveling all over world on liner.
5. College student - Professional labor organizer.
6. Once a Fascist himself, he has turned against Mussolini's dictatorship.
7. Interested in the labor problems of this country...relation between labor and capital.
8. Quickly assimilated American ideas.
10. Single man.
11. One.
12. Relation to depression not stated, but must be gathered to be an intimate one since he is a professional labor organizer.

(19.)

1. Turin, Italy.
2. Father was famous botanist.
3. May have had experience with flowers in Italy.
4. No information given.
5. Owner of three large hot-houses...florist...specializes in orchids.
6. No mention of his ideas toward Italy.
7. His interest in his business is uppermost, but believes in the progress of the country.
8. Well adjusted to American way of living.
9. No mention of old customs--probably only those customs connected with florist business.
10. Married--two sons who are in business with him.
11. Five.
12. Business affected by depression, since price of orchids has gone down and sales are not what they used to be.

(20.)

1. Italy.
5. Owner of good sized grocery store.
6. Have nothing to offer regarding Italy.
7. Interested in America from business standpoint--good business men.
8. Well integrated in business life of America--have adopted American business methods.

ITALIAN

(20 Con't.)

10. Married -- wife works in store.
11. Two.
12. Continues business in spite of depression because of ability and thriftiness.

(21.)

1. Province of Venice, Italy.
2. Poor working class parents.
3. Poor worker.
4. Came to America to improve economic position.
5. Machinist (a trade learned after he came to United States).
6. Went to visit Italy--left again immediately--says slave condition of Fascism is worse than before.
7. Sees only one improvement needed in United States--more even distribution of the wealth of the country---these conditions, he thinks, will be adjusted and that this will be the country of countries.
8. Well adjusted--bringing children up as Americans, strictly.
9. Does not continue old customs.
10. Married--has children.
11. Uncertain--man, wife and unknown number of children.
12. No mention made of affect of depression.

(22.)

1. Termoli, Italy - 1872.
2. Father--musician.
3. Minor in Italy--leaving at age of ten--studied violin in Italy.
4. 1882--came to America with parents.
5. Newsboy - Florist - Fisherman.
6. Remembers little of Italy -- but does remember the social castes.
7. Likes democracy of America--believes President Roosevelt to be on right track for economic recovery.
8. Is perfectly Americanized.
9. No survival of old customs.
10. Married--five children who are all married.
11. Nine.
12. Is having hard time making living as fisherman--direct result of depression.

ITALIAN

(23.)

1. Born in Turin, Italy - 1876.
2. Middle class probably--son completed elementary school education.
3. Brick yard worker until twenty-four--some time as apprentice in winery--four years in Australia in mines 1900-1904.
4. 1904--from Australia--to operate laundry with friend--partnership (back to Italy in 1906) -- father's death - (operated distillery) 1912 to San Francisco to engage in wine industry.
5. Winery (owner) 1912-1920 -- Engineer, Newspaper, Subscription Manager.
6. "Would not return to Italy for love nor money".
7. Believes country is on way back to prosperity -- does not favor socialism.
8. Well adjusted---takes interest in political affairs and industry.
10. Married-Italian woman - six children (See No. 24 -- wife's analysis).
11. Eight.
12. Has been unable to make good collections on paper, of which he is subscription manager -- wife, consequently, has to work in cannery.

(24.)

1. Turin, Italy - 1880 - Female.
2. Daughter's education indicates her parents were of upper class. (Mother took up private teaching after death of father).
3. Freehand drawing - teaching choir school -- (non-profit).
4. 1912 -- with husband who came to engage in wine industry.
5. Worker in cannery. (Housewife until last few years).
6. Criticises lack of schools in Italy.
7. Disappointed in large American cities -- "Art is secondary to utility and industry".
8. Well adjusted - able to adjust, even, to loss of money and necessity for taking up work in cannery.
10. Married (see No. 23 - husband) -- six children.
 - 1 girl - college graduate - attendant in blind school at night.
 - 1 girl - graduate nurse - works and does not live at home.
 - 1 boy - sophomore in college.
 - 1 girl - in convent, despite offer of university scholarship.
 - 1 girl - just out of high school - going to take nurse's training.
 - 1 girl - sophomore in high school.

ITALIAN

(25.)

1. Near Milan in Province of Lombardi, Italy - 1900.
2. Carpenter (father) - Dressmaker (mother) - lower middle class.
3. Carpenter (learning trade from the age of twelve).
4. Came to America on passage money sent by an uncle here.
5. Street laborer - Cement finisher.
6. Adverse opinion indicated by fact that he sent passage money for two sisters to come to America -- where they married.
7. Feels America to be far ahead of Italy in form of Government, freedom and opportunity.
8. Well adjusted to American life - wife attends night school.
9. Little indication that old customs have survived.
10. Married Italian girl - three children attending school.
11. Nine.
12. Husband has steady employment and family has not felt depression.

(26.)

1. Born 1885; De Comi, Lombardy - Female.
2. Small farm renters; foundry worker.
3. Worked in silk factory.
4. Came in 1911 to marry.
5. Housewife.
6. Disapproves of Mussolini and rigid class lines.
7. Has strong approval of American democracy, schooling, voting, etc.
8. Well adjusted and assimilated.
9. A survival is her living with a man she does not care for.
10. Married into own group; five children all Americanized.
11. Four.
12. Not much affect since husband has work fairly steadily.

(27.)

1. Born 1900. - Female.
2. Of lower class origin.
3. Not specified.
4. Arrived 1915; reasons withheld.
5. Forced by circumstances to live as prostitute.
6. Not indicated.
7. Not formulated.
8. Apparently well adjusted to her peculiar conditions of life.
9. Not specified.
10. Unmarried.
11. One.
12. Indifferent.

ITALIAN

(28.)

1. Born 1903 in village in Sicily.
2. Parents poor; father a shoemaker.
3. Also learned shoemaking trade.
4. On account of economic hardships at home came here in 1914.
5. Operates shoe repair shop now; hired out before then.
6. Indifferent to native land.
7. Favorably disposed to this country.
8. Well assimilated.
9. Adheres to native belief that place of woman is in home.
10. Because of above (9) and his poverty, he has never married but hopes to do so some day.
11. Three.
12. Not profoundly affected.

(29.)

1. Italy.
2. Extremely poor and religious.
3. Worked at odd jobs found for him by the priests.
4. Came to better himself in 1899.
5. Worked at odd jobs; as sailor, for the railroad; now in grocery business.
7. Has very favorably attitude.
8. Seems to have been easily assimilated.
10. Married into own group; five children, three surviving, all well adjusted. One married to an Irishman, the others to Italians.
11. Five.

(30.)

1. 1882 Florence, Italy.
4. 1905 - twenty-three years of age, looking for better opportunities.
5. Produce business, salesman in vegetable business, cafe owner and bar tender.
6. Approves of Mussolini and his policies.
7. Feels new deal successful - approves of Sinclair.
8. Owns prosperous wine parlor and restaurant.
10. Wife eight years younger - born in Florence.
Four children - boys, two eldest boys bartenders, one son longshoreman, youngest unemployed.
11. Six in immediate family.
12. Financially comfortable.

ITALIAN

(31.)

1. Born in Naples; 1880 (?).
2. Parents were of low middle class origin.
3. Worked in gardens.
4. Arrived in 1904, attracted by hopes of bettering his conditions.
5. Became gardener; later taught music to children of Italian friends.
6. Recalls native land affectionately--its beauties, its fruits, etc.
7. Filled with misgivings about this country, especially its politics.
8. Normal economic adjustment; unaffected by American culture.
9. Old habits and trade persist in this environment.
10. Married before coming here; seven children, all normally assimilated.
11. One.
12. Severely affected by loss of income; rendered uneasy and pessimistic.

(32.)

1. Born 1889, in Milan.
2. Parents low middle class, poor, religious.
3. Shoe cobbler.
4. Came here in 1913; no reasons given.
5. Resumes his trade of shoe cobbler which he has remained since.
6. Loyal to memory of his native land; an admirer of Fascism.
7. Disapproves of American form of government.
8. Feels still that he is a stranger, an observer of foreign habits.
9. No specific old customs mentioned, though they must be numerous.
10. No family life, due to physical deformity (spinal curve).
11. One.
12. Hard hit by depression and sees no hope for recovery of industry; foresees an impoverished old age for himself.

ITALIAN

(33.)

1. Born in 1885, in Palermo - Female.
2. High middle class; father a shoemaker.
3. Brought to this country in infancy.
4. See above.
5. Has only been a housewife and mother; no outside work.
6. Retains favorable opinion of her native land.
7. Has no warm feelings toward this country.
8. Very imperfectly assimilated; feels a stranger.
9. Home life reflects her birthplace, Italian spoken exclusively.
10. Married Italian; two children who are Americanized fairly well.
11. Eight persons involved in this report.
12. Too wealthy and frugal to have been greatly affected by depression.

GENERAL REPORT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE FISHING COLONY OF SAN FRANCISCO

(34.)

According to this report the independent fishing fleet is owned preponderantly by foreign-born. There are about one thousand boats, making an investment of some \$2,000,000. The crews range from three to seven men; five thousand are altogether employed by this industry. Most of the men are Italians; other nationalities represented are: Portuguese, Spanish, French, Hindu, South Sea Islanders; Japanese; Javanese, and Chinese. The industry is at present in a critical slump.

The fisherfolk are quite clannish; the children, however, tend to drift away, few of them following the father's trade. The floating reduction plants--which transform sardines into chicken food and operate in waters out of state control--threaten to kill off the supply of California sardines and thus destroy the fishing and canning industries of the coast.

ITALIAN

(35.)

1. Born in Florence.
2. Small farmers in the mountainous district near Florence.
3. Worked on farm and in stone quarries.
4. Came here to improve himself; this was in 1927.
5. Is an ordinary laborer.
6. Recalls his land mainly for the extreme hardships he experienced there; does not want to return.
7. Very much attached to America.
8. Talks poor English but admires Roosevelt and has faith in the future of this country; feels very much at home here.
10. Won't marry until he has brought over to this country his three younger sisters; when they are married, he will find himself a wife.
11. Three.
12. The depression has always existed for this man.

(36.)

1. Born in Lombardy.
2. Lower class parentage.
4. Came to America at age of seventeen; lived with uncle.
5. Did odd jobs; at night school learned barber's trade which he now follows.
6. Loyal to old country and its institutions; believes Mussolini is world's most important individual.
7. Naturalized and professes to believe in American institutions.
8. Very imperfectly assimilated; prefers to speak Italian and associated with people from that country.
10. He is unmarried.
11. One.
12. Owns shop and is prospering in business.

ITALIAN

(37.)

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF TWO HUNDRED ITALIAN FAMILIES LIVING IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

Most of these people come from northern Italy and their work ranges from the lowest, such as scavengers and common labor, to the highest, such as artisans, bankers. They all seem to be musically inclined, favor the arts, and are experts in the brewing of wine.

(38.)

This report consists of the quotation by a son of his father's opinion of this country. The father came from Sicily to America at the age of twenty-five, and liked it so well here that he would say that anyone who did not think that this country is incomparably better than where he came from should be sent back to refresh his memory of conditions in Italy.

(39.)

1. Born in Sicily.
2. Lower class parentage.
3. Came to this country at the age of fourteen with parents.
5. Advanced from ordinary laborer to that of foreman.
6. Recalls the beauties and charms of Palermo.
7. Realizes that this country has material superiorities over his native land.
8. Well adjusted in every respect.
10. Married a girl of Italian parentage; two children are receiving a good education and becoming perfectly assimilated.
11. Two.

ITALIAN

(40.)

1. Italy.
2. Lower class people.
3. Fisherman.
4. Heard fancy tales of sudden wealth made by fisherman, so came.
5. Fisherman and bootblack.
7. His opinion (toward United States) fluctuates with the company he is in.
8. Culturally unassimilated.
11. One.
12. Deeply affected by the economic turmoil.

(41.)

1. Born 1875.
2. Lower class parentage.
3. Fisherman.
4. Attracted by stories of easy money to be made in this country.
5. Worked as fisherman for awhile; is now a bootblack.
8. Like this country; lives cheerfully, despite poverty.
10. Married and has son who is a fisherman; not in touch with him.
11. One.
12. Adversely affected in that he gets no tips for shining shoes.

(42.)

1. Born in Trieste. Female.
2. Poor parentage; father worked in the stables of a wealthy man.
3. Went to work as housemaid at the age of twelve.
10. She had four children.
11. One.
12. After her husband died (with whom she lived unhappily) she became and still is a public chargee.

ITALIAN

(43.)

1. Born in Genoa.
2. Peasants.
3. Worked on farm with parents.
4. Came at age of nineteen to better himself in this country.
5. Shark dealer and lawbreaker in Tuolumne County; with money thus earned bought a hotel in San Francisco.
6. Very devoted to memories of his native land.
7. Indifferent to this country.
8. Adjusted himself economically but culturally was not affected very much.
10. Married an American woman of superior social standing. She died in childbirth; baby did not survive either.
11. Two.
12. Has not been noticeably affected by the depression.

(44.)

1. Born in Province of Piedmont, Italy.
2. Parents belonged to middle class.
3. Brought to this country at the age of three.
4. Brought here as a minor.
5. Grocery business and politician.
6. Not interested in his native land.
7. Proud of his Americanism.
8. Thoroughly assimilated in every respect.
9. None.
10. Married an American-Italian girl; has two boys.
11. Four.

(45.)

1. Born in Lucca, Italy. Female.
2. Parents belong to lower middle class.
4. Sent for by older brother.
5. Wife-has operated husband's nursery after his death.
7. Favorable attitude toward America.
8. Seems to have become very well adjusted; goes to church, parties and plays bridge.
10. Married a gardener - five children, three girls in high school; one son graduated from University of California; one child in grade school.
11. Seven.
12. Seriously affected by depression, to extent of contracting debts.

ITALIAN

(46.)

1. Born 1878 - Italy.
2. Middle class parentage.
5. Owns and works in grocery store.
7. Presents an indifferent attitude toward United States.
8. Seems to be well adjusted.
11. One.
12. Seriously affected by depression; due to closing of factories and of curtailing of their working hours; poor district where many people are living a life of enforced idleness.

(47.)

1. Italy.
2. Very poor parents.
3. Worked as ordinary laborer.
5. Ordinary laborer.
6. Would like to go to Italy to visit, but not to stay.
7. Is satisfied with conditions in United States, as compared with Italy.
8. Well adjusted to conditions in this country.
11. One.
12. Not discussed directly but apparently is not badly off now.

(48.)

1. Born in Naples - 1894.
2. Small tradesmen and religious.
3. At age of eleven became Bologna factory apprentice; entered Army at age of sixteen.
4. Came to this country in 1921 on account of economic confusion in Italy.
5. Chicago Stock Yards - California ranches. Tried to become independent farmer, without success - works mostly as farmhand.
6. Glad to have left Italy on account of chaotic state of the country.
7. Suspicious of "New Deal's" powers to restore prosperity.
8. Imperfect assimilation.
9. Usual Italian attitude of husband to wife.
10. Married in Italy - three children who are in school.
11. Five.
12. Greatly affected by depression.

ITALIAN

(49.)

1. Oakland, California, in 1898.
2. Mother Swiss; father Italian - owned sash factory - prosperous.
- 3-5 Bank Teller. San Quentin, three years. Secretary to Federal Commissioner, proof-reader, McNeills Island Penetentiary.
- 6-7 Completely disgusted at societies of justice.
8. Circumstances plotted his downfall.
10. Two wives - both sued and obtained divorce and alimony - child by each.
11. Directly - husband and two wives.
12. Financial difficulties caused criminal means in order to live.

(50.)

1. Town - Cassina; Province of Liguria, Italy.
2. Farmers.
3. Worked on farm, came to United States at age of seventeen.
4. To join older brothers in California.
5. Farmer, horse herder, mechanic.
7. Dislikes: (1) sales tax; (2) registering yearly; (3) dishonesty of customers (charge accounts).
8. Always made a fair living.
10. Married, one daughter. Still in school.
11. Directly three - indirectly several.
12. Always worked hard - never saved - never in need.

(51.)

1. Florence.
2. Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.
3. Clerk in wine firm.
4. Political difficulties - forced to leave, after one year in France and then entered United States illegally.
5. Waiter, sausage maker.
6. Hopes for the immediate death of Mussolini.
7. Well satisfied.
8. Fair - hopes to re-enter legally.
11. Three brothers and their father.
12. Jobs have been more difficult.

ITALIAN

(52.)

1. May 1852, Rome, Italy.
2. Father in marble business - financially good.
3. Apprentice three years in father's factory, Italian army, quarry worker, construction crew, seven years public schooling.
5. Marble cutter.
7. Favorable.
8. Financially good - owns considerable paying rental properties estimated at \$100,000.
10. Married in 1878 - girl of Lucca, Italy.
Twelve children - nine dead - other three in San Francisco - well off.
11. Two families.
12. Has prospered - his real estate sound.

(53.)

1. Italy, near Austrian Tyrol - 1895.
5. Chef in hotel, well-to-do.
8. Economically satisfactory.
10. Married - wife dead.
Children: one girl - seventeen years - keeps house.
one boy - sells newspapers.
two girls - in school.
11. One.

(54.)

1. Province of Liguria, Italy.
2. Lower class farmers.
3. As minor - shepherd - stone-mason.
21 - worker at odd jobs.
4. 1922 - dissatisfaction with social and economic conditions.
5. Terrazzo and marble worker - now unemployed.
6. Antagonism toward capitalist system, fascism in Italy.
8. Economically good at first; dissatisfied now.
10. Unmarried.
11. One.
12. Desires social - economic change.

ITALIAN

(55.)

1. Lucca, Tuscany, Italy.
2. Lower-class farmers.
3. To United States as minor - age fourteen years.
4. To better economic conditions.
5. Farm worker - factory worker (San Francisco)
foreman in factory.
7. Thankful to be in America - better conditions.
8. Economically and culturally satisfied.
10. (a) Married.
(b) Four boys - two working; two in school.
11. One.
12. Well-to-do - no complaints.

(56.)

1. Milwaukee, Wisconsin - 1899.
2. Wealthy business people in Milwaukee.
3. Went to Lucca, Italy for education in private
school - worked in tailor shop.
4. Early twenties. Wished to return to land of his
birth.
5. Tailor.
6. Disliked military service. Dissatisfied in Italy.
7. Very fond of "land of his birth."
8. No adjustment necessary - is American born.
10. (a) Married six years ago.
11. Three.
12. Very severe business losses. Cheerful. Looking for
better conditions.

(57.)

1. Rome, Italy - 1864.
3. Farming. Later worked for shoe manufacturer.
4. 1899. Family sent him to be rid of him after his
wife ran away with the two children.
5. Bartender, fisherman.
6. Wants to forget Italy, due to unhappy, early life there.
7. Likes life in United States among Italian fishing
people.
8. Excellent adjustment.
9. Sings old Italian songs and clings to native language.
10. (a) Married twice. First wife and two children dis-
appeared.
(b) Four sons - one fisherman, motion picture
operator, doctor, high school student.
11. Five.
12. Not particularly affected.

ITALIAN

(58.)

1. Spezia, Province of Liguria, Italy, 1891.
2. Father, miller, who owned good bit of land.
3. Served in Carabinieri for five years.
Educated in Argentina. Learned
machinist trade.
4. 1912. "To see world and make a fortune."
5. Trade machinist.
6. Wants to return to Italy as soon as property can
be sold.
7. Not a citizen. Thought about it at times.
8. Excellent. Doesn't bother with politics and
always gets along.
10. Married woman of French descent. Divorced.
Boy, twelve years, whom he supports.
11. Four.
12. Hasn't felt depression himself but feels there
will soon be a change. Says, "People
won't stand for hard times any longer.
Russia is only country where things are
handled sensibly today."

(59.)

1. 1889 - Milan, Italy.
2. Very poor financial condition, lack of adequate
food and housing.
4. 1910 - Seeking to find more profitable life.
5. Waiter, part owner of restaurant, restaurant owner.
6. Admires Mussolini, not interested in going back to
Italy, opposed to war.
8. Has made good living though lost several thousand
dollars in Bank of Italy crash. Nice
apartment and own auto.
10. Single.
11. Ten - seven other children and mother and father.
12. Had comfortable income through depression period.



ITALIAN

(60)

1. 1886 - Italy.
2. Store keeper.
3. Came over as a child.
4. 1899.
5. Store (grocery) bootblack.
7. Might as well be in Italy - All the same !
8. Very poor, English, no civic interest.
10. Married - five children - all have good positions financially.
11. Seven.
12. Lost store during prohibition - makes two and half to three dollars a day in bootblack stand.

(61.)

1. Italy - 1912.
3. Came over when two years old.
4. 1914
5. Work in auto wrecking establishment, owner of similar business.
8. Typical American, Young man.
10. Single.
11. Four.
12. Makes a fair living, supports mother and father and puts brother through high school.

(62.)

1. Genoa, Italy.
2. Farmer.
3. Farm keeper, baker, army (sergeant).
4. 1920.
5. Garbage business.
7. Now lives like a king compared to Old country.
8. Satisfactory - able to take trip to Italy - has obtained naturalization papers.
10. Married - no children.
11. Three.
12. Worked steady for last four years.

ITALIAN

(63.)

1. Naples, Italy.
2. School teacher - father very religious.
3. apprentice to boat operator, deckhand first mate, ordinary seaman.
4. Advice of Philadelphia friend.
5. Fruit stand, vineyard owner, restaurant owner, waiter, warehouse checker, SERA labor projects.
7. Very critical of present banking laws, indorse Roosevelt's banking policy.
8. Economically he has been up and down.
10. Married - daughter of Philadelphia friend. Three daughters and one son. Two eldest girls married, one dependent on charity. Neither contribute to support of old couple.
11. Nine - Three generations, daughter and husband, father and grandfather.
12. No regular employment for few years. SERA worker, blames depression for condition.

(64.)

1. Milan, Italy.
2. Farmer - father employed in silk mill financially poor.
3. Three years schooling, farm laborer, factory worker.
4. Strongly urged by her United States residing God Fathers. Unknown Italian financed her trip as fiance.
5. Housewife.
8. Now goes to night school, and desires American citizenship.
9. Until recently held on to old Italian conditions of living, speaking and dressing.
10. Married in 1914 to benefactor who paid transportation over. Four children.
11. Directly two families or about thirteen.

ITALIAN

(65.)

1. Italy 1880.
3. Small landowner.
4. Better his condition.
5. Steel worker, vegetable business.
10. Married - carries burden of family and relatives.
11. Three directly, father, son and wife.
12. Business has been poor since 1929, difficult time supporting family now.

(66.)

1. 1907 Northern Italy.
2. Fruit store owner in San Francisco.
3. Brought over at age of fourteen.
4. 1921 with parents.
5. Clerking fruit store and department store.
6. Pleasant memories - nothing definite.
8. Graduated night high school Americanized.
10. Unmarried - quarrelled with folks precipitated break.
11. Three mother and father.

(67.)

1. Prato, Tuscany, Italy.
2. Father employed by Italian civil government.
3. Baker and confectioner - served in army - owner of bakery.
4. Came to America to get lots of money.
5. Assistant chef in big hotel as fancy cake baker - holds union job in California.
6. Anti-fascistic. Wishes to bring his mother and father to United States.
7. Thinks Roosevelt great leader - recovery imminent. Intends to remain here - good citizen.
8. Economically and culturally excellent.
10. (a) Married Italian widow with two children.
(b) Giving children good education.
(c) Excellent.
11. Five.
12. Little effect - good job buying home.

ITALIAN

(68.)

1. Born in America of Italian parentage.
2. Sold vegetables, painter and carpenter.
3. Graduated Galileo High School 1925, waitress, five and ten clerk, employed at Heinz.
10. Married in 1934 American of German descent. One brother and one sister clerking.
11. Five two parents and brother and husband.

(69.)

1. Florence, Italy 1907.
2. Merchant upper class - very wealthy.
3. 1914 at age of 7.
4. 1914 brought by father to remove family from war zone.
5. Tutoring graduated from Catholic schools - owns interior decorating and antique furniture shop.
6. Political views confused has a vague admiration for Mussolini.
7. Great admiration for Public libraries.
8. Excellent bother culturally and economically.
11. Three.
12. Depression reduced business, says if hadn't received help from his father would have lost it several times.

(70.)

1. America. Female
2. Came to America while young, became farmers.
5. Farmed out by mother - went into convent - gave up taking veil to marry Englishman - farmed - works in bakery.
8. Economically fair - culturally excellent.
10. (a) Married an Englishman in America.
(b) Four daughters one married two teachers one nurse. two boys who go to school.
c) Excellent.
11. Ten.
12. Farming not very remunerative - most money spent on childrens' education. Not complaining.

ITALIAN

(71.)

1. Rome, Italy 1899.
2. Father violinist comfortable circumstances.
3. Studied at conservatory became accomplished violinist.
4. 1922 - at failure to achieve success.
5. Played in orchestra - staff artist for radio station.
6. Condemns Italian policy as leading up to war.
7. Approves of Roosevelt's policy - thinks highly of SERA.
8. Excellent.
10. Married - American born Italian girl.
(b) Three children go to grammar school.
11. Four.
12. Position enables him to maintain comfortable standard of living. Lauds SERA for unemployed musicians.

(72.)

1. 1911 Milan, Italy.
2. Bakers, owned Bakery in New York, now retired.
3. Brought over when six years old.
4. Folks saved enough to go in business.
5. Drives bread truck musician.
10. Unmarried.
11. Twelve mother father and ten children.
12. Business poor Bakery losing money.

(73.)

1. Albruzza, Italy.
2. Agricultural laborers, illiterate peasant class not desiring education.
3. Five years schooling worked in fields though desired education.
4. About 1900 - To attend University.
5. Unskilled labor, medical school physician.
7. His land of opportunity.
8. Large practice indicates good adjustment.
11. Family and himself (no definite number)
12. Success fully retired.

ITALIAN

(74.)

1. 1875 Italy.
3. Came here when twenty five.
4. 1905.
5. Storekeeper general labor, bootblack.
8. Good adjustment able to build up paying business at age of fifty five.
10. Married - no details.
11. Two - man and wife.
12. Completely wiped out in 1929 Stock crash - charity for a year and a half - now making eighteen dollars a week.

(75.)

1. Naples, Italy 1896.
3. Learned floor business, served in Italian Army.
5. Floor layer O SERA project.
7. Dissatisfied at present economic status.
8. Speaks poor English.
10. Married - California born girl. One son Catholic Parochial School.
11. Three - immediate family.
12. Unemployed since 1932. Finances cause very unsatisfactory living conditions.

(76.)

1. 1898 Pioraco, Province of Macerato, Italy.
2. Father stone mason.
3. Apprentice stone mason, building fortifications army.
4. 1923.
10. Married in 1925, and father of four children.
11. Eight - two generations.

(77.)

1. Berkeley, California. 1913.
7. Resents Italian parentage.
8. Tries to be as American as possible, no trade or profession. Suffering from tuberculosis.
11. One.

ITALIAN

(78.)

1. Italy 1889
3. Minor.
4. 1905 advise of friends.
5. Cigar business - still so employed.
8. Economically satisfactory.
11. One.
12. Employed.

(79.)

1. Italy. Female.
2. Forced by political reasons to leave Italy, truck farmer on large scale.
3. Came over as a child.
4. With folks - Political refugees.
5. Managed truck farms.
8. Adopted the United States as her and her childrens country.
10. Married - farmer employed by father . Lost father, mother and husband in San Francisco fire. One son dentist and one son tradesman.
11. Three generations about ten or more.
12. Lost heavily in Bank of Italy stock, owns considerable real estate.

(80.)

1. Solino, Province of Genoa. 1-6-1894.
3. Apprentice cabinet maker minor.
4. 1914 escape military service.
5. Cabinet maker carpenter.
7. Took out citizenship papers 1915.
8. Economically good.
10. (a) Married.
(b) Two boys minors.
(c) attending high school.
11. One.
12. Employed at same shop since war. Part time employment now. Lost funds in stock crash.
Wife worked in cannery.

ITALIAN

(81.)

1. Naples Province of Naples.
2. Contractor well to do.
3. Educated in private academy. No profession or industrial experience. Left school account of war. Later became a conscript soldier, at age of 17.
4. Probably 1919 or 1920. Family died or killed in war.
5. Learned English. Bookkeeping. Commission house.
6. Glad to have left Italy.
7. Good Citizen.
8. Economically and culturally good.
10. (a) Married Irish girl.
(b) Two boys - two girls minors.
11. One.
12. America lives in future, Europe dying in past

(82.)

1. Genoa, Genoa Province, Dep't. Liguria, about 1883.
2. Quarry worker.
3. Age 17 - 19 worked on docks in Genoa.
4. Entered United States about 1900. Jumped ship in New York.
5. Waiter restaurant and beer garden. Grape and wine industry, ranch owner in partnership.
8. Has made money in liquor business, failure seems due to change to ranch life and inexperience.
10. (a) Married Italian
(b) Three children. Two boys in business in Eastern United States.
(c) Sons satisfactory. Daughter a minor.
11. One.
12. Loss of vineyard due to inexperience and prohibition. working as a waiter.

(83.)

4. 1906 at age 19.
5. Laborer and mechanic for 10 years. then owned several groceries.
8. Economically good till 1931 Lost better than \$10,000.
11. Has lost his all but spare time has been devoted to educating himself.

ITALIAN

(84.)

1. Mondovi, Piedmont 1895.
2. Cattle trader.
4. 1914 at age 20 - because of stories told by uncle.
5. Restaurant worker.
7. Has become citizen and apparently satisfied.
8. Has prospered and saved money.
11. One.
12. Apparently unaffected.

(85.)

1. Province Calabrie. 1892.
2. Fisherman.
3. Minor.
4. 1908.
5. Shipyard worker and sailor. Now employed on ferry-boats.
6. Economic conditions only deterrent to return.
7. Economically satisfied.
8. Satisfied to work for small pay at easy work. Steady worker.
10. (a) Married into same group.
(b) Six children, four boys, two girls.
11. One.
12. Employed by same concern, only slight pay cuts.

(86.)

1. Genoa - Genoa Province - Department Liguria Italy.
2. Marble cutter.
3. Marble cutter - only two years actual experience.
4. October, 1917.
5. Wood carver two years. Marble cutter four years.
Motorman on street railways to present time, still employed.
8. Economically satisfactory. Attained citizenship.
10. (a) Married.
(b) Three children.
11. One.
12. Employed.

ITALIAN

(87.)

1. Pisa, Tuscany, Italy.
2. Farmer - Dairyman.
3. Farmer Dairyman Milk route in Pisa.
5. Odd jobs first year. Dairy worker to superintendent.
6. No desire to return. Unfavorable to Mussolini.
7. Sorry not to have come to United States sooner.
8. Economically satisfactory.
10. (c) Attending school.
11. One.
12. Employed at good salary. Believes United States recovering from depression, Europe has terrible future. Too much Hitler and Mussolini.

(88.)

1. Venice, Province of Venice 1907.
2. Farmer.
3. Minor.
4. 1923.
5. Restaurant worker - bartender.
6. Desire to return for visit.
7. Intends becoming a citizen. Intends to stay.
8. Not very well established.
10. Single.
11. One.
12. Employed.

(89.)

1. Salerno, Province of Salerno 1905.
2. Small orchardist, Lemons.
3. Minor.
4. 1919. Sent to uncle in New York to learn barber trade.
5. Did not learn English, nor the barber trade. Became a bootblack.
8. Very poor.
11. One.

ITALIAN

(90.)

1. Pavia, Province of Pavia 1900. Female
2. Laborer orchard.
3. Minor child.
4. 1910. Father urged to come by his wife, her stepmother.
5. Father purchased small vineyard, with savings made from share work. She worked at various farm tasks until marriage.
8. High school education. Works at factory work to help support family.
10. (a) Married Italian.
(b) One child, minor.
11. Two.
12. Employed part time.

(91.)

1. Velletri, Province Rome 1891.
2. Cobbler.
3. Went to sea at 16 years of age.
4. After the war. On Munition ships during war. Came to San Francisco in 1925.
5. Laborer , Factory worker.
6. Doesn't care for Mussolini.
8. Evidently unsatisfactory. Prefers a seaman's life.
11. One.

(92.)

1. 1880.
2. Farmer.
3. Minor.
4. 1898.
5. Laborer.
8. Steadily employed as a laborer, no education.
11. One.
12. Steadily employed - owns several pieces of property.

(93.)

1. Cirelio, Province of Pistoia, Italy 1891.
2. Parents peasants.
3. Prepared to become a priest at wish of parents.
Worked in office in France.
4. 1913. Heard standard.

ITALIAN

(94.)

1. 1883.
2. Good education.
4. 1904 - studied United States. Especially cities.
Industries and climate. Came on own initiative.
5. Having money, invested in failing businesses he felt could be made to pay. Later invested in stock.
8. Made money and fitted into Italian American life.
11. One.
12. Lost fortune on stock market. Now on charity.

(95.)

1. Catalina, Sicily.
2. Nurseryman and Gardener.
3. Nurseryman.
4. About 1920, account of health.
5. Nurseryman.
6. Thinks his country a garden spot.
7. Has apparently prospered - Has employed as many as two dozen men at a time.
11. One.
12. While his business has fallen off greatly, he feels things will soon be alright again.

(96.)

1. Near Laga Maggiore 1882.
2. Wine Merchant quite well to do.
3. Wine merchant and exporter.
4. 1913.
5. Wine merchant and importer.
6. Ardent admirer of Mussolini and believes Italy to be all it should be.
7. Americans are too tense. They do not live. Americans will find a Mussolini some day.
8. Has always made money, still owns the family place in Italy.
11. One.
12. Business has fallen off to where he is making but a mere \$5000 per year.

ITALIAN

(97.)

1. Italy 1886.
2. Farmer.
3. Helped on farm Came in as minor.
4. 1901.
5. First six years as miner, then in macaroni factory.
8. Bought interest in business and now has full control.
11. One.
12. No great difference in his business since depression.

(98.)

1. Italy 1884.
2. Minor 1890.
4. 1890 to Better conditions.
5. Section hand.
8. continuous work for forty years, but saved nothing.
11. One.
12. Supported since 1931 by oldest son.

(99.)

1. America 1898.
2. Background of parents unknown.
5. Several years as miner also Colciminer in United States Gypsum Company Plant.
8. Has earned \$250 per month for years but saved nothing.
10. Divorced.
11. One.
12. Would be entirely unemployed if not for brother who uses him around an auto park.

(100.)

1. Candenobbio, Northern Italy.
2. Father worked for a wine merchant. Kept vineyard in order.
6. Wishes to return to see his folks.
8. Good.
9. Italian music and dancing.
10. (a) Married.
(b) Children go to Catholic school.
11. Three.

ITALIAN

(101.)

1. Avellino, Avellino Province 1905.
2. Peasants.
3. Minor age eight.
4. 1913.
5. Learned printers trade - odd jobs in Manufacturing plants and as machinist.
8. 1926 became interested in increasing education. Extension course Journalism and English. Now organizer of A.F.ofL. in California Valley.
11. One.
12. Working as usual.

(102.)

1. Iona, department of Piedmont, Italy.
2. Peasants of the poorer class.
3. Factory worker, house cleaning, longshoreman.
4. Came steorage, hoped to better living conditions.
5. Macaroni factory.
7. Very high in praise of United States, very satisfied with present economical status. likes Roosevelt, is a second Garibaldi, distrusts California elections.
8. Went to night school applied for citizenship papers.
10. Happily married, is Italian born girl in Italy. Son.
11. Three.
12. Fairly good job. Comfortable conditions economically.

(103.)

1. Trieste, Italy 1896.
2. Fisherfolk and farmers. Fairly prosperous. Owned farm and fishing boat.
3. Fishing.
4. 1914. The land of opportunity.
5. Laborer on excavating gang. Boiler makers' helper. Boilermaker, fishing.
8. Economically satisfactory. Has saved a good deal of money. No interest in United States politics. He reads the newspaper, but nothing else.
10. Not married.
11. One.
12. Has had less work since depression and is worried that his savings are dwindling.

ITALIAN

(104.)

1. Province of Florence, Italy 1882.
2. Well to do middle class. Father owned a tile and pottery factory. Mother came from office holding family.
3. Received a fairly good education in public schools. Learned tile and pottery work. Military service.
4. About 1900; lost interest in house concern.
5. Semi-skilled and unskilled labor. Brick and pottery factories. New York to California in about 10 years.
6. No desire to return.
7. Rather indifferent but likes the United States.
8. Slow, independent.
9. Has drifted away from church.
10. (a) Married Italian immigrant girl in 1910. Died 1920.
(b) No children.
11. Two.
12. Resents not being able to get work but otherwise stolid, stoical, indifferent.

(105.)

1. Northern Italy.
2. Folks a small tenant farmer and stone mason.
3. At age of four, his father and uncle with their families came to United States.
4. His father working here as stone mason.
5. Elementary and high school, stone mason's helper, deck hand and fish cannery tender; policeman (one year -lost job) captain of fish cannery tender. Shore fisherman.
6. Does not care to return; but almost worships Mussolini.
7. Not much interested in current events, but thinks a man like Mussolini is needed in this country.
8. Complete. e.g., reads daily sport pages of newspapers. Economically satisfactory. Relatively well off.
9. Religious background still intact.
10. (a) One wife.
(b) One daughter (age 15)
11. Two.
12. Has not felt the depression.

ITALIAN

(106.)

1. Naples, Italy 1888.
3. Elementary education (to 9th grade). Owned and tilled a small plot of ground. Rather poor little money.
4. 1927.
5. Foundry worker.
6. Disinterested politically. Attitude: politics leads to unpleasantness.
7. Enthusiastic about educational opportunities in United States.
8. Seemingly very rapid; economically satisfactory.
9. The Quasi service status of wife .
10. (a) Italian wife.
(b) Four children two boys, two girls, all born in Italy. Oldest age fifteen.
(c) Very complete. Children participate in all activities in school. Italian friends preach against and predict dire outcome of the too-likeable training of children.
11. Six.
12. Not affected by depression.

(107.)

1. Caltonisetta, Sicily, 1889.
2. Poor peasants.
4. 1914 for economic betterment.
5. Laborer, owned and operated small cheese factory.
6. The poor man has a better chance of living in the United States than in Sicily or elsewhere.
8. Complete.
10. (a) Married in Holin, Immigrant girl, divorced after three years. One daughter with his former wife's parents.
(b) Two brothers married American girls.
(c) Sent for his father and mother several years ago. His father is unable to adjust himself to the new environment (age 90 plus) His mother likes the United States better (Over 75).
11. Six.
12. Adversely affected, he has lost thousands of dollars in his business.

ITALIAN

(108.)

1. Pisa, Province of Pisa 1894.
3. Minor.
4. 1914.
5. Janitor Now contracts window cleaning.
7. Proud of his recently acquired citizenship.
8. Owns two homes and a business. Is a good citizen and wants to raise his boys to be such.
11. One.
12. Business is bad but I get by.

(109.)

1. America. Female
2. Father from well educated Tuscan family. Came to America to avoid priesthood.
5. Have never worked (sisters).
8. The father seems to have been very successful financially.
9. Very closely adhered to. The two girls, one 20 and the other 33 have never been out without chaperone. Furniture and food all Italian.
11. Three.

(110.)

1. Palermo, Sicily 1880.
2. Blacksmith.
3. Shoemaker.
4. 1921 - had brother in Dallas, Texas.
5. Shoemaker.
6. Politically all for Mussolini.
7. None just works.
8. Has worked industriously - saved money - but can not read or write and speaks very poorly.
10. Married here to a Roman girl, a widow, very well educated, has two children.
11. Two.
12. Have smaller income but are able to pay as they go. will not use credit.

ITALIAN

(111.)

1. Genoa, Genova Province 1892.
2. Tenant farmer - no education.
3. Minor - had helped father on farm.
4. 1912 - to better himself.
5. Vegetable gardener and laborer.
8. Has always worked, till recently, buying own home. Not a citizen. Speaks very little English.
9. Old habits still cling.
10. Married Italian-American girl who lost citizenship in marrying him. Two children.
11. One.
12. Lessened employment makes it hard for him to pay on home and finds it difficult to get by.

(112.)

1. Molbino Del Pallone, Pistoia Province, 1896.
2. Peasants.
3. School and army.
4. About 1920.
5. Laborer - clerk - bootlegger, and now bartender.
6. Impression given economic conditions in Italy lessens any desire to return.
7. None expressed.
8. Any large amount of money made seems to have been made in illegal ways.
11. One.
12. Before the stock market crash I was worth \$25,000, now I am worth \$20.

(113.)

1. Rome 1880.
2. Slum dweller - no trade.
3. Gamin and thief - at 35 to Switzerland in silversmiths trade.
4. 1925.
6. Fled from conscription into Switzerland. Can't return.
8. Has been unable to secure steady work.
11. One.
12. Has been on relief since depression started.

ITALIAN

(114.)

1. Province of Cosenza, Calabria 1890 approx.
3. Farmer.
4. 1915 - on visit - permanently about 1930. Relatives here.
5. Railroad worker.
6. Has natural love for native country.
7. Likes America and has decided to become a citizen.
8. Has worked steadily and saved.
9. Italian spoken at home. Italian food served. Their book and pictures constant reminders of old country.
10. (a) Married in Italy a woman of a better than ordinary family.
(b) Have one child, a boy. Graduate of Technical High School. Now University of California.
11. Three.
12. Apparently unaffected.

(115.)

1. Province of Piedmont.
2. Laborer.
3. Textile worker.
4. 1930 - to better his condition.
5. Working in Paste Factory.
6. One of pity for those left behind.
7. Nothing on earth can compel him to leave.
8. Worked steadily - comfortable home - goes to Night School.
9. Apparently Americanized.
10. Married in Italy into own class - one child.
11. One.
12. Has continued to work steadily.

(116.)

1. Italy.
4. 1904.
5. Had fruit and vegetable store 1904 - 1929.
8. Industrious and self supporting till 1929.
11. One.
12. Lost store 1929. Has been employed since on CWA & SERA.

ITALIAN

(117.)

1. Southern Italy, About 1900.
2. Parents very poor.
3. House work and shepherd. Never gone to school in his life.
4. 1912. Brought over as a servant.
5. Servant - bartender - bootlegger - truck driver - high jacker - worked for Al Capone - bartender in beer parlor.
8. Poor. Has been in jail often.
11. One.

(118.)

1. Born in United States told by parents he was born in Bologna, Italy.
2. Wealthy farmer and store keeper.
3. High school education - worked on train crew.
4. 1928 - to escape fascistic persecution when he discovered he was an American citizen by birth.
5. Lock company. Shipping gang, vegetable peddling, work in powder sugar, plays in orchestra.
6. Objects to compulsory military training, strongly anti-fascistic.
7. Very fond of land of his birth, but classes Roosevelt with Mussolini.
8. Fair.
11. Three.
12. Quite bitter - lost car - working days cut down to 18 a month blames "Blue Eagle".

(119.)

1. Lower Messino, Sicily 1899.
2. Middle class farmer in Italy - Bakery business in America.
3. Minor - about 1901.
4. About 1901 - unknown.
5. Student - Pennsylvania University and Medical School University of Bologna and University of Paris. Holder of research fellowship University of Pennsylvania.
8. Culturally all that could be asked. Economically has never made much and says he never expects to.

Italian

(120.)

1. 1894 Mollino del Pallone, Province of Pistoia. Italy.
2. Father a cabinet maker.
3. Blacksmith apprentice, blacksmith, locomotive repairman world war.
4. Unable to find work after army discharge, father helped obtain passage money.
10. Married in New York - two children - divorced wife because of unfaithfulness.
11. Seven.
12. Steadily employed until 1932. Last year pay cut from eight to five fifty a day worked only two to three days a week.

(121.)

2. Family is well to do land owners. Female
5. Textile worker, manager of gift shop.
6. Would like to go back to Italy afraid to leave husband.
9. Does needle work, attends church regularly.
10. Married - American born Italian Musician.
 - (a) One child.
 - (b) Husband unemployed since 1931.
 - (d) She has supported family.
 - (e) Marriage relations unhappy - husband cruel.
11. Five.
12. She has worked at same job for four years, husband unable to find work.

(122.)

1. San Jose, California 1893.
5. Peet-Palmolive factory as checker in shipping department.
8. Exceptionally loquacious - familiarity with radio and street car schedules.
10. Married two children.
11. Four.
12. Same job for fifteen years at four dollars a day. Live in poor neighborhood. No car.

ITALIAN

(123.)

1. Spoleto, Perugia. 1894.
2. Father a stone mason - mother a laundry worker.
3. Helped father - arrived here age 20.
4. 1914 no reason given.
5. Cement worker - later contractor.
7. Is citizen and fought through the war. Likes it here.
8. Has made money but lost all but \$6000 in 1929.
11. One.
12. Unable to establish business - is working as a factory hand.

(124.)

1. Naples.
3. Twins - architect - electrical engineer.
4. Approximately 1932. Dissatisfaction with present regime.
5. Commission merchants.
6. No desire to return.
7. Appreciates freedom of thought and action.
8. Economically and culturally satisfactory.
11. Three.
12. Depletion of funds has prevented following regular occupations. (former)

(125.)

1. Piacenza, Piacenza Province, Italy.
2. Farmer and cheese manufacturer.
3. Clerk.
4. 1933 - inability to find regular employment and dissatisfaction with present government.
5. San Francisco representative Greek Importing Firm.
Studying Law.
6. Has love of country but opposes Fascism.
7. Satisfied and intends staying.
8. Economically better and culturally on a par with old life.
11. One.
12. No effect.

ITALIAN

(126.)

1. Florence 1885.
2. Wine maker.
3. Laborer and amateur prize fighter.
4. 1906.
5. Laborer and sailor.
6. Returned home to fight in world war.
7. Apparently satisfied with his life here.
8. Economically O.K.
10. Never married.
11. One.
12. Continuous work.

(127.)

1. Fermo, Ascoli.
2. Laborer.
3. Laborer.
4. Approximately 1921 - 22.
5. Railroad laborer.
6. Would never return.
7. Anxious to receive final papers and become an American citizen.
8. Has worked steadily and is economically better off.
Has saved money.
11. One.
12. Has worked through depression.

(128.)

1. Southern Italy.
2. Peasant tenant farmer.
5. Truck gardener and gardening by the day.
7. Likes America pretty well.
8. Much better off here than could hope to be in the old country.
11. One.
12. Has managed to work most of time.

(129.)

1. Turin, Italy.
2. Father a railroad engineer.
3. At age of 18 to Buenos Aires where he had an uncle owning a store. Worked there several years as laborer and machinist, on railroad. In 1923 came to United States.
5. Stevedore.

ITALIAN

(130.)

1. Florence, Province of Tuscany, Italy, 1872.
2. Wealthy manufacturer of Artistic furniture.
3. Study and culture.
4. 1905 - unable to agree with father.
5. Several years a coal miner, then to San Francisco and established business as sculptor.
8. Apparently economically well adjusted until became invalid in 1925.
11. One.
12. Unaffected as invalidism had forced him in to charitable institution in 1925.

(131.)

1. San Francisco, Calif. 1894.
2. Father came here 1885. Saloon keeper.
3. Went to Italy 1910. Became a trader, stayed til 1927.
4. Returned to America 1927.
5. Odd jobs since returning nothing steady.
6. Return indicates a preference.
8. Has been unable to secure work since returning.
10. Married while in Italy two children born in Italy and two here.
11. Two.
12. Has been helped by all available relief associations, and now on SERA @ \$11.00 per week.

(132.)

1. Foligno, Department of Umbria 1891.
2. Store keeper.
3. Printers apprentice and army.
4. 1920.
5. Printers apprentice and army.
6. Evidently does not like present political set up.
8. Successful for first eight years. Owned home, saved money, married, then lost in stocks.
10. Married - divorced.
11. One.
12. Average two or three days work per week for over a year. Wishes he had never been born.

ITALIAN

(133.)

1. Vicinity of Naples.
2. Gardener on large estate.
3. Gardener.
4. At age 30. Brought here by wealthy American as gardener.
5. Gardener.
8. Economic condition far superior to that possible in old country.
9. Italian only, still spoken and adheres very closely to old established habits.
10. Married Italian woman.
11. One.
12. Worked continuously with slight wage cuts.

(134.)

1. Pietrasanta, Lucca 1901.
2. Laborer in Marble quarry.
3. Laborer and three years as sailor.
4. 1926 - refused to join Fascisti.
5. Odd laboring jobs.
6. Not satisfied with conditions there.
8. Has been unable to find work.
11. Two.
12. Employed on Government project - probably the steadiest employment since coming here.

(135.)

1. Lonsica, Province of Genova 1867. Female.
2. Silk manufacturer and mayor of his town.
3. Minor age 18.
4. 1885 fathers' interest in America aroused by previous trip in 1875 to California.
5. Dressmaker (father in fruit business).
6. Memories pleasant.
7. Contented with her lot here.
8. Has prospered.
10. Married man in America from her home town. Eight children.
11. Two.
12. No apparent effect.

ITALY

(136)

1. Naples - 1870
2. Quite poor - evidently farmers.
3. Helped Uncle on farm - making wine.
4. 1880 - Brother wrote for him to come.
5. Did jobs for several years, then with Harry. With advent of prohibition bought small store and was prosperous.
6. Financially well off - cannot read or write English.
10. (a) Married Swiss-Italian.
(b) One son - College educated.
11. One
12. No ill effect.

(137)

1. Italy - 1902
2. Barber - large family - hard to support.
3. Shoe shining.
4. 1919 - Uncle in San Francisco offered him his fare.
5. One year with Uncle, delivering shoes - shoe shiner and assistant janitor in store shoe press and then opened stand of his own.
6. Wants a trip to Italy.
7. There is no other place like San Francisco.
8. Has saved and owns a fine flat building in addition to his shop.
10. (a) Married Italian girl.
(b) Two children.
11. One.
12. Is "getting by" nicely.

(138)

1. Florence - 1907
2. Wealthy merchant and owner of large estate.
3. Minor - business interests of father brought him to America - also desire to get away from war.
4. 1914.
5. Unable to attend school because of illness - he developed an interest in antique and period furniture, later entering it as business with a friend, excellent business until 1921.
6. No intention of returning to Italy.
8. Intire family would fit into life of any country.
11. One.
12. Requires assistance from father in order to carry on business.

ITALIAN

(139)

1. Northern Italy 0 About 1890.
2. Small track farmer.
3. Worked on farm until war.
4. 1918 - Came with brother on money from final pay check in Army.
5. Brother as waiter - he unemployed - both discouraged, and wanted to go home, but no money. Finally to California as track owners. Finally opened restaurant in San Francisco, but closed account liquor violation. Broke now, doing odd jobs.
6. Neither wants to go back account unfavorable news from Italy.
7. Waiter has really found a place with us.
10. Single.
11. No.
12. Brothers always together and one manages to have job when other is unemployed.

(140)

1. Turin, Province of Turin - 1964.
2. Hotel proprietor - quite well off.
3. Forced by father to leave home. He was recently acquired wife worked five years as maid in English home.
4. 1931 - approximately.
5. Dismissed or - learned hotel business - became a proprietor - made money and retired in 1937.
6. Has no desire to return.
7. This is his country.
10. (a) Married French girl.
(b) Two children.
(c) Girl married a government official. He owns one of San Francisco's largest night clubs.
11. One.
12. None.

(141)

1. Italy - 1901.
4. 1931.
5. Woodworking - large wooden and odd jobs.
7. "Is here to stay" - Will become citizen.
8. Has not as yet become adjusted. He learned English, but not how to get a job.
10. Wife and one child born in Italy.
11. One.
12. Unemployed.

Italian

(142)

1. Palermo, Sicily - 1890 approximately.
2. Minor - entire family care, after death of father.
3. 1893.
4. For several years in Italy - twenty-six years later in iron foundry.
5. Has been steady worker.
6. (a) Married Italian girl.
7. (b) Four children - two now working.
8. One.
9. Has not worked for several years and says would be destitute if it were not for children.

(143)

1. Italy.
2. Socialist - proletarian - social other property.
3. In school and in army.
4. At age twenty-four - for adventure.
5. Laborer - learned barbering and has followed that trade since.
6. Would like to re-visit home, but wife does not.
7. This is greatest country in the world.
8. Has married consistently - he and wife both citizens.
9. Married Italian girl.
10. One.
11. Wife is forced to work to supplement his income.

(144)

1. Italy - 1900 approximately. Female.
2. Father owned small vineyard.
3. Minor - came with parents and was very well.
4. 1904 - approximately.
5. Worked in restaurant part time and married.
6. She was full time and lost mother's ill health.
7. She learned very little of our language and feels she has to work too hard.
8. She spent exclusively with own people.
9. (a) Married Italian.
10. (b) Three children - looks forward to time when they can work.
11. One.
12. Works "as usual".

ITALY

(145)

1. Naples - 1890.
2. Father a pedlar of meat - very poor.
3. Poor.
4. 1913 - to better his condition.
5. Sold papers - studied - garage mechanic. Became bookkeeper and saved nearly thousand dollars. Now owns a garage.
6. He desires to return to Italy.
7. Says is "thoroughly Americanized".
8. Made most of his money illegally.
9. Married American born Italian.
10. One.
11. His financial condition has improved.

(146)

1. Naples - 1886.
2. Father a pedlar of meat - very poor.
3. Poor.
4. 1913 - to work in Uncle's store. Brother's slave.
5. Then opened store of his own.
6. Would like to re-visit but not stay in Italy.
7. Well satisfied here.
8. Has done well and saved "a few thousands".
9. Most of life spent with Italians.
10. (a) Married Italian born girl.
(b) Intends giving children a college education.
11. One.
12. Profits have been cut - still makes enough to support family.

THIRTY

(147)

1. Piano Di Sorrento - Province of Campania.
2. Store keeper - (groceries - meat. "My family is rich".
3. To school and helped in store.
4. Adventure.
5. Made Salami - now works in hotel.
6. May go back when saves enough.
7. Likes America very much.
8. Unless sold by business time will not be a permanent resident. Family owns considerable property in Italy, in which he will share.
10. Single.
11. One.
12. Has apparently worked through it.

(148)

1. Revenue, provided it revenue.
2. Foreign vice-consul.
3. Foreign vice-consul.
4. Wife wanted to come over to escape strange malady which had caused death of her parents.
5. Laborer - Assistant Janitor - after prohibition repeal secured job with winery.
7. Will stay here.
8. Has finally found his place and says his current County wines are superior to Italian.
10. Married Italian born girl.
11. One.
12. Has worked continuously and has felt no ill effects.

(149)

1. Mountains of Northern Italy. 1873
2. Father had fifteen acre farm.
3. Evidently worked at home, on farm.
4. 1910.
5. Went to work immediately in vegetable gardens. Small wages but saved. Now in large packing company warehouse. Recently purchased four thousand dollar house, cash, which he rents.
7. Well satisfied - does not want to return.
8. Very worker, not illiterate. Cannot read either in text.
10. Single - "batches and saves money".
11. One.
12. Recently won seven hundred fifty dollars in one and one lottery. He is "all set".

ITALIAN

(150)

1. Province of Lombardy, Italy - 1870 .
2. Stock raiser - owing part of land and loaning part.
3. Minor.
4. 1895 - Wanted to see America.
5. Laborer - six years as lumber grader - then bought florist shop. Still has it.
6. No desire to return.
7. Has worked hard and is a good citizen.
8. Married.
9. One.
10. Needs little time for recovery unless he have a "radical change".

(151)

1. North Italy - close to Austrian border. Female
2. Father had always been master of "his town. "His love".
3. At home.
4. Family came to America because of raids and depredations by Austrian troops from across the border, making life miserable for all.
5. After marriage she and husband operated grocery.
6. Would never return.
7. After husband's death, continued with store - owns several pieces of property. Not considerable income.
8. (a) Married a German.
(b) Two sons - in Stanford.
9. One.
10. Unsettled income - prevents son's return to school.

(152)

1. Province of Piedmont, Italy.
2. Minor.
3. At age of twelve, with older brother.
4. Older brother started factory - a one horse affair which soon developed into a fifteen horse one. Son operated thirty-two new model trucks.
5. Original idea was to make fortune and return to Italy.
6. Love of married and business interest and family now prevent that.
7. He have joined now in acquiring the son.
8. (a) Married.
(b) Children attending universities.
9. Two.
10. No ill effect.

ITALY

(163)

1. Rome - 1890.
2. Father a restaurant owner (in America).
3. Minor (age two).
4. 1892 - family came because of other relatives here.
5. Father died in 1902 and he and mother returned to home. Felt out of place in Italy. Studied law. Returned here 1912 with five thousand dollars inherited money. At army. In return opened father's shop. Developed a chain. 1925 lost thirty thousand dollars in bad investment. No shop now.
6. Is happy and contented here.
7. A good citizen.
10. (a) Married 1931.
(b) Two children.
11. No.
12. Has suffered financially, but is content. Has time to read.

(164)

1. Naples - 1886 approximately.
2. Father dead - mother took care of six children - odd jobs.
4. 1907 - Because of letters from friends.
5. Janitor.
6. Has no wish to go back.
7. Is citizen.
8. Has apparently fitted into the life here and worked steadily.
10. (a) Married.
(b) Two children.
11. No.
12. No ill effect.

(165)

1. Italy - 1896 approximately.
4. 1896 - approximately.
5. Laborer - when fired. Prefers to beg for his meals.
6. Easier picking over here.
7. Does not like work and country would be better off without him.
10. Single.
11. No.
12. Always in a depression.

THALIAN

(156)

1. Palermo, Sicily - 1891
2. Father a teamster - mother a landlady.
3. Grocery helper - teamster.
4. 1910 approximately. To better his chances.
5. Vegetable pedlar - owned grocery after war.
6. Citizen now of United States.
7. Substantial and has worked hard. Lost money in stocks.
8. (a) Married.
9. (b) Four children.
10. One.
11. It appears that if things do not change soon that he will be forced out of business.

(157)

1. 1891 - 1897.
2. Laundry maker.
3. No trade - mostly unemployed.
4. 1896 - to fellow brother.
5. Learned laundry trade and has followed it.
6. Has worked steadily since coming here and lives with mother and brother.
7. Single.
8. None.
9. No effect.

(158)

1. Genoa, Province of Genoa.
2. 1919 - to join a friend.
3. Scavenger.
4. He desires to return.
5. Not a citizen.
6. Has worked hard - skilled - saved money. Owns shares in his present company - has two houses and an automobile.
7. (a) Married Italian-American - 1920.
8. (b) One son.
9. One.
10. Has continued as always.

ITALY

(159)

1. Bucca, Tuscany. 1890 approximately.
2. Small farmer, who came to United States with out family.
3. Minor.
4. 1935 - with father on return to America.
5. Fruit and vegetable store with father - later bought out is running in son. Father returned to Bucca.
6. Is taking out citizenship papers.
7. Will continue to live in United States.
8. Has been industrious - saved and made a large number influential friends.
9. Single.
10. One.
11. No ill effects.

(160)

1. Sicily.
2. Farmer.
3. 1901 - six brothers all in United States.
4. Clear - grocery store proprietor (one two) with bootlegging on the side.
5. Second wife - saved money and is now doing well with two groceries. Has been arrested and heavily fined for liquor violations.
6. (a) Widower.
(b) One son.
7. One.
8. No ill effect.

(161)

1. Milan, Province of Milan. 1894.
2. Father a blacksmith - mother a housewife.
3. Blacksmith.
4. 1915.
5. Blacksmith.
6. No aggression.
7. Served with us during war.
8. Has saved some money and owned a home.
9. (a) Married.
(b) Two boys, going to school.
10. One.
11. Lost money in stock and has his home "well mortgaged" now.

ITALIAN

(162)

1. Lombardy, Province of Mantua, Italy - 1904.
2. Folks very poor - put as helper - indifferent to value of education - Noted a servant.
3. Never met in school - Italian boy with wealthy family.
4. Had uncle residing in United States - strongly disliked work he was doing - 1921.
5. Cook's helper - but boy in restaurant - waiter.
7. Little disappointed in lack of opportunities.
8. Bad adjustment - speaks broken English - no national interests.
10. Single.
11. Four.
12. Worked at present job for last few years.

(163)

1. Rome, Italy.
2. One of seven children - folks barely able to make living.
3. Brought over by folks when eleven years old.
4. So young to have kept up to say about it.
5. Sold newspapers - very little schooling.
6. After marriage became district manager in circulation department.
7. Thinks living conditions are very bad. No inclination to ever go back to Italy.
8. Approves highly of Roosevelt and his policies.
9. Attended night school until he received naturalization papers - thoroughly Americanized. Well liked in newspaper office.
10. (a) married American born Italian girl. Wife made him settle down and take job seriously. Her influence has helped him tremendously.
- (b) Three small children.
11. Seven.
12. Worked steadily for many years - slight slump in 1933. Six months ago received a small raise.

ANALYSES

1. Birth-place.
2. Status and profession of parents.
3. Career and profession in Native country.
4. Time of coming and reason for coming.
5. Profession or professions in the United States.
6. Attitude toward native country.
7. Attitude toward United States.
8. Nature of adjustment to America.
9. Survivals of old customs.
10. Family life:
 - (a) Marriage (into own group or other group).
 - (b) Children, occupation.
 - (c) Adjustment of children to American life.
11. Number of individuals involved in account.
12. Relation to depression.

ITALIAN

(104)

1. Bologna, Italy - 1903 approximately.
2. Tenant farmer.
3. Miner.
4. 1917 - approximately - to join father.
5. Mine worker - 3 or 4 repairing and best black.
6. Satisfied - two motives 1- Italy went to war.
7. Has worked as an ever opportunity presented.
8. Has accumulated nothing - disliking present work.
11. One.
12. Is doing fairly well.

(105)

1. Turin, Province of Turin.
2. Self and wife as janitor and janitress in Academy of Science building, Turin.
4. After the war.
5. Labor - now is helper in railroad shops.
6. Will never go back.
7. Perfectly contented here.
8. Has found friends here and has been steadily employed - industrious has succeeded.
10. (a) Brought wife and one child with him.
(b) One child born here.
They are attending school and he is going to make good citizens of them.
11. One.
12. No ill effect.

(106)

1. Rome - 1894.
2. Miner.
4. 1905 - with Father.
5. Sunday - learned to draw - artist and cartoonist, sign-painter now.
7. Has no desire to leave.
8. Was employed here, but through effort has saved up to one hundred dollars yearly, good education.
11. One.
12. Since 1917 has had to work as sign-painter at twelve to sixteen dollars per week.

ITALIAN

(167)

1. Milan - 1873.
2. Laborer.
3. Immigrant and life career.
4. Sent - to improve conditions.
5. Immigrant - in this factory.
6. Prefers life in America.
7. Has worked steadily - acquired his home and is happy.
8. Clings to Italian food and customs.
9. (a) Married in California to Italian girl.
10. (b) Two children.
11. Son is laborer and girl married to Italian.
12. Yes.
13. No ill effect.

(168)

1. Milan, Lombardy, Female
2. Sewing class - made and sold brushes.
3. Miner.
4. Immigrant.
5. Not stated - married at eighteen.
6. No desire to return.
7. Financially far better off.
8. Her husband has provided well and she, evidently has been a good housewife.
9. Clings to Italian food and customs.
10. (a) Married twice.
11. (b) First - girl - age forty.
12. Second girl - thirty-four - married Italian.
13. Son - thirty-six - laborer - single.
14. Yes.
15. No ill effect.

(169)

1. Italy.
2. Sailor.
3. Fishing - has built and owned 2 row boats.
4. Has apparently made money.
5. (a) Married Italian woman.
6. (b) Two children.
7. Yes.

ITALIAN

(170)

1. Italy.
2. California gold miner - about 1885 - returned to Italy and into lumber business and farming.
3. Butcher.
4. About 1895 at age of twenty-three - to join brother.
5. Butcher - & he started first salad factory in Oakland.
6. Very active and interested in community affairs.
7. Factory now producing fourteen to twenty pounds per week and employs eleven men. Belongs to several lodges and is highly respected.
11. One.
12. Apparently none.

(171)

1. Corigliano, Calabria. - 1884
3. Apprenticed as with tailor.
4. 1914 - adventure.
5. Tailor.
6. Prefers Italy because of "superior social, economic and climatic conditions".
8. Has had an average income of thirteen hundred dollars per year paid for his one and apparently soon good children.
10. (a) Married Italian-American.
(b) Three children.
All in high school.
11. One.
12. Has had to mortgage home to get along.

(172)

1. Italy.
3. Educated for priesthood - taught in college at Braga, Portugal.
4. 1895 - sent by church to Oakland, California.
5. Pastor in one of large churches.
6. Organized three societies and is well liked.
11. One.

ITALIAN

(173)

1. Corigliano, Calabria - 1878.
2. Barbera apparenti e.
3. 1892 - with parents (minor)
4. Barber - later owned several shops.
5. Pleasant memories of home, but can't make up his mind which country he prefers.
6. Made money fast - paper profits during boom and got involved during business collapse - all lost, together with property. He therefore is start again.
7. Married 1898 to Italian girl.
8. One.
9. Is just securing a living, but has not had to ask for help.

(174)

1. Italy.
2. Quite poor - nothing to indicate trade.
3. Carpenter.
4. About 1901 - age sixteen.
5. Barber - in 1902 started selling flowers on street. Later acquiring day - business.
6. Has now approximately seventy-five thousand in equipment with a small stock of twenty-five thousand dollars.
7. One.
8. "Business still good".

(175)

1. Corigliano, Calabria - 1890.
2. Stone mason and general builder.
3. 1895 - because of greater opportunities.
4. Building trades.
5. Prefers Italy.
6. Building trade practiced in the Imperial power here.
7. Has not made a great deal of money here, but has been happy with his family.
8. (a) Married just before leaving Italy.
(b) Has several children,
all of whom have had high school education.
9. One.
10. Married advised, was not married, children all take care of him.

ITALIES

(176)

1. Italy
2. Student
3. 1903
4. Laborer - country worker - then superintendent of large quarry.
5. Then became superintendent of quarry for Italian packing company. Owns very nice home.
10. (a) Married Italian girl.
(b) Have five children.
11. One
12. No ill arrest.

(177)

1. Italy - 1884
2. Fisherman
3. Four years schooling, leaves years 031.
4. 1904 - better his condition.
5. Seven years schooling, very during war, laundry business.
11. Two - father and son.
12. Lost his savings of about three thousand dollars during the past few years - still in business.

(178)

1. Italy - 1885
2. Small landowner
3. Six years schooling, worked (?) to United States at fifteen.
4. 1900 - better his condition
5. Laborer
6. Is satisfied with his progress
10. (a) Married
(b) Two children
11. Family of four and father
12. Now lives in apartmenting small house - condition financially fair.

ITALIAN

(170)

1. Pisa, Italy - 1878
2. Small landowner
3. Age of migration - twenty, four years schooling.
4. 1898 - emigrated to New London
5. Farmer
6. Own home - lived modestly.
7. (a) Married
8. (a) One son
9. Living with married son, son has a very good job
10. Son - father and son
11. Lived on his son since 1929.

(171)

1. Italy
2. Milan
3. Young man's occupation
4. At age seventeen
5. Started his own company, later with a partner
6. Company, becoming its President.
7. Has fitted in and made money. A member of several lodges and societies.
8. Married girl of Italian descent.
9. One
10. "Business always good, relations sometimes poor"

(181)

1. Milan, Province of Milan
2. Public school education in Italy - to Lisbon for college and graduated for priesthood - ten years as superior of college Milan. Then nine years as missionary in Brazil. Ten years in U.S.
3. 1919
4. For five years assistant pastor of large church. Last ten years pastor of church having oversight of all Latin Catholics in and near. Speaks five languages.

ITALIANS

(182)

1. Turin, Province of Turin
2. Father a small farmer
3. At age twelve commenced work at brick and cement construction work
4. At twenty-two years of age
5. Two years as coal miner - then to California at his trade.
6. Successful as a contractor - now owns forty acres Quarry
10. Married Italian born girl
11. One
12. His business very slow, but still supports fam.

(183)

1. Lucca, Tuscany - 1902
2. Father a small shop-keeper - Mother worked in paper mill.
3. Worked as laborer in and learned cigar makers trade.
4. 1922 - to get away from Fascisti
5. Waiter
6. No use for Italian government
8. Succeeded in saving five thousand dollars - then came the "Dirty Criminal" and he lost it.
10. (a) Married
(b) Has one boy and one girl
11. One
12. Men only get two days work per week and wife, who is also a cigar maker, works also.

(184)

1. Italy
4. 1906
5. Bought and sold at a loss an asparagus farm. Once shipping stand for seven years. Is now fishing
6. Has lived mostly through efforts of wife and two sons.
10. (a) Brought wife and two boys with him when he came.
(b) Boys sold papers - secured an education and one is now a chemist and one an architectural engineer.
11. One
12. Making better money now, as fisherman, than he ever did.

ITALIAN

(185)

1. Turin, Italy - 1903, Female
2. Cafe owner, truck farmer, moderate circumstances
3. Eleven years old when brought over
4. Brought over by folks - relatives living in United States
5. Attended school until first year in high school, dropped out to do house work, married, after husband's death, worked as waitress, cook's helper and factory worker
6. Fair - speaks good English. Ability to converse intelligently limited
7. Married Italian news paper worker - died of "T.B."
8. Four

(186)

1. Naples - 1883
2. Barber
3. 1903 or 1904
4. Barber
5. Would like to go back "on visit only"
6. Like it better here than in old country
7. Has had one trade and stuck to it. Has accumulated nothing, but a seemingly happy family
8. (a) Married
9. (b) Four children
all home - mother dead - daughter married but lives at home - does the housework and works out also. Two sons employed, one working.
10. One
11. Fewer working in family, but all getting by

(187)

1. Aosta, Province of Aosta - 1901 approximately
2. Minor
3. 1911 - with father to join cousin in California
4. Cannery worker five years, since 1922 has been a motorman
5. Has worked steadily since graduating from elementary school
6. (a) Married
7. (b) Has one child
8. One
9. Has had two wage cuts, but still lives comfortably.

ITALIAN

(188)

1. Caggiano, Calabria - 1874
3. Miner
4. 1890 - to join brother
5. Sold papers - steamship brokerage and real estate
6. Would like to return to Italy now
7. Several years in night school to learn business notions and amassed considerable money and property
10. (a) Married Italian girl
(b) Ten children
None of whom have had extensive education
but all of whom are doing well in business
11. One
12. Lost considerable money, but still had enough property ties to keep him here

(189)

1. Caggiano, Calabria - 1889
3. Miner - though came alone
4. 1883 - to make his fortune
5. Sold papers for five years, fruit and vegetable business - saloon, wholesale liquor and finally wholesale fruit.
6. Would like to spend remaining days in Italy
7. He "likes this country"
8. Prospered - became quite well off. Not much education
10. (a) Married
(b) Ten children
All having more than high school education
11. One
12. Property greatly depreciated but still has ample income.

(190)

1. Italy
4. 1919
5. Eight years in Auto factory
6. Worked steadily ten years - lost job some time since
10. (a) Married Italian-American girl
(b) Seven children
Wife left
11. One
12. He is tubercular - on charity for several years

ANALYSES

1. Birth-place.
2. Status and profession of parents.
3. Career and profession in Native country.
4. Time of coming and reason for coming.
5. Profession or professions in the United States.
6. Attitude toward native country.
7. Attitude toward United States.
8. Nature of adjustment to America.
9. Survivals of old customs.
10. Family life:
 - (a) Marriage (into own group or other group).
 - (b) Children, occupation.
 - (c) Adjustment of children to American life.
11. Number of individuals involved in account.
12. Relation to depression.

ITALIAN

(191)

1. Province of Bari, Italy - 1902
2. Tenant farmer
3. Railroad laborer and farmer
4. 1930 - anticipated better working conditions
5. Railroad laborer
6. Is uncertain in own mind - Country bettered by Mussolini
7. Disappointed - work is just as hard here as in Italy. However he is resigned to staying here
8. Has worked ever since coming. Can not read or write, but says can get along fine with out it
9. Single
10. One
11. Worked continuously

(192)

1. Asti, Department of Piedmont - 1889
2. Small farmer - made and sold wine
3. Making and selling wine
4. 1917 - for three years - then home and back to America in 1924
5. 1917 munition factory worker - 1924 employed on California farm. In 1929 operated a "still" until repeal
6. "Hates the Pope and Mussolini"
7. Believes America to be land of opportunity
8. All that he has made, and he has prospered, has been made through violation of law. Served six months jail
9. Unmarried
10. One
11. Has made one trip to Italy during Depression

ITALY

(193)

1. Sonoma, California
2. Farmer - fairly well off - lived near Sonoma, Italy
3. Railroad shop employee for twenty-five years
7. Native born
8. Hard worker - saved money - owns nine houses -
grammar school education - actively interested
in civic affairs
11. One
12. Not adversely affected

(194)

1. Venice, Italy
2. Cabinet maker
3. Cabinet maker
5. Will Wright - now makes parquet flooring in will
7. Apparently satisfied - not interested in politics
so long as he can have a job
8. Worked hard - owns his home
10. (a) Married before coming over
(b) Five children
 Oldest boy now working
11. Two
12. Making less money as will only operates part time

(195)

1. Province of Lombardy
4. 1884 approximately
5. Laborer and night watchman
8. Has been self supporting, but saved nothing.
 raises own vegetables on his lot
10. (a) Widower
(b) One daughter, 25, married to Italian elevator
 operator, one son, 30, single who lives with father
11. Three
12. Continues to live as usual

ITALIAN

(196)

1. Messina, Sicily - approximately 1865
2. Mediterranean sea captain
3. 1895 - "Vanderlust"
4. Street car company for three years in New York then commission business of his own in San Francisco
5. Had pleasant life there, but feels life would have been harder had they remained
6. American life has been "constant procession of ambitious endeavors, accomplishments and realization"
7. Economically and culturally all that could be asked
8. None
9. (a) Married in Italy
(b) Two boys
One a Harvard and other a John's Hopkins graduate
10. Four
11. Have contributed for relief of others

(197)

1. Between Lake Como and St. Moritz - 1891
2. Peasant Farmer
3. Stone Mason - army for eight years
4. 1892 - not satisfied with home after army life
5. Miller on road - labor in the stone house - then worked as stone mason - now a janitor
6. No complaints voiced
7. Opportunity for work and education better here
8. Saved ten thousand dollars through hard and steady work. Present job give ample time for study, which he likes. Citizen
9. Unmarried
10. One
11. "Can live for years on interest on his savings"

(198)

1. Turin, Italy
2. Father a railroad engineer
3. At age of eighteen to Buenos Aires, where he had an uncle owning a store, worked there several years as laborer and machinist helper
4. In 1893 came to United States
5. Stevedore

ITALIAN

(199)

1. Florence, Province of Tuscany, Italy - 1872
2. Family manufacturer of artistic furniture
3. Study and sculpture
4. 1900 - unable to agree with father
5. Several years a coal miner - then to San Francisco and established business as sculptor
6. Apparently economically well adjusted until became invalid in 1925
11. One
12. Unaffected - as invalidism had forced him in to charitable institution in 1925

(200)

1. San Francisco, California - 1894
2. Father came here 1905 - saloon keeper
3. Went to Italy 1910. Became a "trader" - stayed until 1917
4. Returned to America 1917
5. Odd jobs since returning - nothing steady
6. Return indicates a preference
7. Has been unable to secure work since returning
10. (a) Married while in Italy
(b) Two children born in Italy and two here
11. Two
12. Has been helped by all available relief associations and now on SARA at eleven dollars per week

(201)

1. Trent, Italy
2. Peasants, not too poor
3. Military service in Italian army and later
4. Looking for adventure
5. Laborer at odd jobs, independent painter and window cleaner
7. The United States is "The only land in the world" the first papers and is anxious to become full-fledged citizen of United States

ITALIAN

(202)

1. Rome, Italy - 1872
2. Robber in partnership with another
3. 1914 - he forget his wife and sons killed in a railroad train wreck.
4. Robber, laborer and at times; interest in fruit and vegetable commission house
5. Rather complete
6. Married in 1919
7. One
8. Lost speculative profits and original investment and commission house business in pre-depression stock market crash. Not affected otherwise

(203)

1. Naples, Italy - 1882
2. Was brought to United States as a child by father who had a brother here who operated a spaghetti factory in New York and furnished passage money for family
3. Worked in spaghetti factory of uncle and father - bar tender - bar and lunch counter owner
4. Complete
5. Religious habits were survived
6. (a) Married Panamanian-Spanish girl
(b) One son, who works in lunch counter of father
(c) Complete
7. Five

(204)

1. Northern Italy - 1892
2. Prosperous wine producers
3. Informal education at home - grape picker
4. About 1916 - he had deserted the Italian army and fled to America with a wife
5. Fruit picker - retail boot-legger - bar tender and owner
6. Indifference
7. Indifference
8. Complete - that is, reads English literature
9. (a) One - illegitimate daughter being brought up in a convent
10. Three

ITALIAN

(205)

1. Italy - 1883
2. Brought to United States in 1890 by his father, a widower
3. From tenth to thirteenth year in school (first to fifth grade) then father died - went to live with recently arrived Italian uncle, who put him to work in a wholesale tailoring establishment in New York, inventor, jeweler, newspaper route man, stock market speculator and salesman and knife sharpener
4. Seemingly complete
5. Wife died in 1927
6. Three
7. Depression wiped out his speculative profits and original investment

(206)

1. Trieste, Province of Trieste - Approximately 1882
2. Middle class farmers - fairly well educated
3. Farmer
4. About 1901 - unknown
5. Two years as mine laborer - worked several barriques-foreman in parts factory
6. Able to send all of his boys through college
7. (a) Married girl is his niece - met before coming to America
(b) All children University graduates
8. One
9. Owns home - retired - lives with son

(207)

1. Calabria - 1884
2. Laborer in large orchard - figs - orange - olives
3. Minor
4. 1901 - came to help uncle in California
5. Laboring for several years then manufacturing olive oil with his own press until 1931. Now vegetable store
6. Always wanted to go back home (with money)
7. Has survived - owns home, through marriage
8. Subscribes to Italian papers - speaks Italian
Lodges - Italian friends only
9. (a) Married local Italian girl
(b) Has six children
10. One
11. Is "getting by "

ITALIAN

(228)

1. Department of Pickens - 1894
2. Vineyardist
3. Minor
4. 1894
5. Several years in New York as stevedore, thence to California in the vineyards
6. Apparently perfectly satisfied
7. Financially has become well off - culturally he seems not to have progressed so far
8. (a) Married daughter of his wealthy Italian employer
(b) One child - girl
9. One
10. Doing better as repeal has increased his volume of business

(229)

1. Born in provincial town near Genoa, Italy
2. Father - quarry worker and owner of small plot of land
3. Left school at fourteen - worked in quarry with father
Served three years in Italian army, eighteen to twenty-one
4. Came to America, from desire to travel and see the world, shortly after leaving army
5. Window washer, union man
6. Went to Italy for wife, but wants to continue life in America
7. Wants bring up child to be real American - thinks better economic advantages to be found in America
8. Almost adjustment to American life - good command of English
9. Retains Italian eating habits
10. (a) Married to Italian girl
(b) One daughter who is going to school
11. Three
12. Has been affected by the depression

(230)

1. Southern Italy
2. Peasant tenant farmer
3. Truck gardener and gardening by the day
4. Likes America "pretty well"
5. Much better off here than could hope to be in old country
6. One
7. Has managed to work most of time

ITALIAN

(211)

1. Foligno, Department of Umbria - 1891
2. Store-keeper
3. Printers apprentice and army
4. 1920
5. Printer
6. Evidently does not like present political set-up
7. Successful for first eight years - owned home - saved money - married - then lost in stocks
10. (a) married - divorced
11. One
12. Averaged two or three days work per week for over a year. "wishes he had never been born"

(212)

1. Vicinity of Naples
2. Gardener on large estate
3. Gardener
4. At age thirty - brought here by wealthy American as gardener
5. Gardener
6. Economic condition far superior to that possible in old country
7. Italian only, still spoken and adheres very closely to old established habits
10. Married Italian woman
11. One
12. Worked continuously with slight wage cuts

(213)

1. Pietrasanta, Lucca - 1901
2. Laborer in Marble Quarry
3. Laborer and three years as sailor
4. 1926 - refused to join Fascisti
5. Odd laboring jobs
6. Not satisfied with conditions there
7. Has been unable to find work
11. Two
12. Employed on Government project - probably the steadiest employment since coming here

ITALIAN

(214)

1. Corsica, Province of Genoa - 1887 - female
2. Silk manufacturer and mayor of his town
3. Minor - age eighteen
4. 1885 - father's interest in America aroused by previous trip, in 1878, to California
5. Grower - father in fruit business
6. Memories pleasant
7. Connected with her lot here
8. Was prospered
9. (a) Married man in America from her home town
10. (a) Eight children
11. None
12. No apparent effect

(215)

1. Incca, Italy
2. Farmer - owned ten to fifteen acres
3. 1901
4. Produce business - speculation - employment business (agency?)
5. "If I had the money I would go back"
6. Wife died 1912
7. One
8. Lost much in bank of Italy stock crash, but still some here and is still in (unprofitable) business

(216)

1. Pessione, Province Turin, Italy - 1882
2. Farm hand - in a bottling factory
3. 1913 to better economic conditions. Went to his brother in San Jose
4. "Share-farmer" for wholesale produce company
5. Fair economically
6. Italian spoken exclusively at home
7. (a) Married in Italy
8. (b) Four children
9. One
10. Unprotesting and indifferent



ITALIAN

(217.)

1. Palermo.
4. After heavy financial losses in Italy, came to America to start over again.
5. Foreign exchange business.
8. At first lack of knowledge of English was big handicap, but later climbed to top in short time.
10. (a) Wife, Italian, married in Italy.
11. Two.

(218.)

1. Pessione, Province Turin, Italy 1882.
3. Farm hand, in a bottling factory.
4. 1913, to better economic conditions, went to his brother in San Jose.
5. Share-farmer, for wholesale produce company at a fruit and vegetable stand.
8. Fair economically.
9. Italian spoken exclusively at home.
10. (a) Married in Italy.
(b) Four children.
11. One.
12. Unprotesting and indifferent.

(219.)

1. Central of Sicily 1886.
2. Showmaker middle class quite well to do. Employed nine workers.
4. 1898 father left with family after serving two years as political prisoner because of secret socialistic meetings.
5. Barber plays several instruments and paints as a hobby.
6. Pities farmers and working class in Sicily.
8. Fairly good economically and culturally adjustment.
10. (a) Married and to an Italian woman.
(b) Two children.
11. Two.
12. Barber has kept in fair circumstances through depression.

ITALIAN

(220.)

1. Calabria, Italy 1889.
2. Peasants (raising citrus fruits).
3. Worked on fathers farm.
4. About 1920; prompted by urgings of relatives already in United States.
5. Worked in fruit business, retail and wholesale; finally opening retail fruit store of his own, forced out of that, now a small fruit market operator.
6. Would like to go back at least for a visit.
8. Not 100% complete he feels he is regarded as a foreigner.
10. (a) Married in Italy 1910.
(b) Six children.
11. Two.
12. Adversely affected. Depression forced him to close his large fruit store. But he still works at a fair living.

(221.)

1. Village near Rome Italy 1883.
2. Peasant laborers.
3. Elementary education, two years military service.
4. 1918 for better living conditions had relatives here.
5. Laborer, gardener.
6. Likes this country very much and feels that he is living better and easier life than in Italy.
11. One.
12. Depression made no difference to him.

(222.)

1. Milan Italy 1888.
2. Father a railroad man and a socialist.
3. Locomotive fireman fired for pacifistic views; worked in automobile factory, active in organizing workers and teaching classes in socialism and communism.
4. In a communist demonstration a policeman was killed and he had to flee.
6. Anti-fascistic. Says Fascists are having trouble in their own ranks, anxiously awaits an uprising against Mussolini when he intends to return to Italy.

ITALIAN

(223.)

1. Rome Italy 1903.
2. Father ditch digger, railroad laborer stenedore, and anything available in labor work.
3. Brought to United States at age of three.
4. 1906 with his parents.
5. High school education worked for a printer, decorator for a department store; sales man.
7. An ardent communist, believed in Mussolini until he learned about communism. Very interested in getting new converts.
8. Well adjusted economically and socially before the depression. Completely out of tune socially and economically now.
10. (a) Married girl still in high school, wife left him after hardships became unendurable.
(b) One child, a boy of eight years of age.
11. Four.
12. Depression swept away everything he had when his wife left him, he could no longer get charity and had to go to a single mans "flop house." Says he learned about communism there. Now carries about book entitled "Why communism." says he will make a communist out of anyone.

(224.)

1. Spoleto, Perugia, 1894.
2. Father a stone mason, mother laundry worker.
3. Helped father, arrived here age twenty.
4. 1914 - no reason given.
5. Cement worker later contractor.
7. Is citizen, and fought through the war. Likes it here.
8. Has made money but lost all but six thousand dollars in 1929.
11. One.
12. Unable to establish business, is working as a factory hand.

ITALIAN

(225.)

2. Family is well to do land owners. Female.
5. Textile worker, manager of gift shop.
6. Would like to go back to Italy, afraid to leave husband.
9. Does needle work, attends church regularly.
10. Married, an American born Italian, musician.
(b) One child.
Husband unemployed since 1931.
She has been supporting the family, marriage relations unhappy husband cruel.
11. Five.
12. She has worked at same job for four years, husband unable to find work.

(226.)

1. 1894 - Mollino Del Pallone, Province of Pistoia, Italy.
2. Father a cabinet maker.
3. Blacksmith apprentice, blacksmith, locomotive repair, man world war.
4. Unable to find work after army discharge, father helped obtain passage money.
10. (a) Married in New York, divorced wife because of unfaithfulness.
(b) Two children.
11. Seven.
12. Steadily employed until 1932, last year pay cut from eight to five fifty a day.
worked only two to three days a week.

(227.)

1. Naples.
3. (Twins) One- Architect two- Electrical engineer.
4. Approximately 1932, dissatisfaction with present regime.
5. Commission merchant.
6. No desire to return.
7. Appreciate freedom of thought and action.
8. Economically and culturally satisfactory.
11. Three.
12. Depletion of funds has prevented following regular (former) occupations.

ITALIAN

(228.)

1. Piacenza, Piacenza, Province, Italy.
2. Farmer and cheese manufacturer.
3. Clerk.
4. 1933 - Inability to find regular employment and dissatisfaction with present government.
5. San Francisco representative Greek Importing Firm.
Studying law.
6. Has love of country but opposes Fascism.
7. Satisfied and intends staying.
8. Economically better and culturally on a par with old life.
11. One.
12. No effect.

(229.)

1. Florence 1885.
2. Wine-maker.
3. Laborer and amateur prize fighter.
4. 1906.
5. Laborer and sailor.
6. Returned to home to fight in world war.
7. Apparently satisfied with his life here.
8. Economically OK
10. Never married.
11. One.
12. Continuous work.

(230.)

1. Fermo Ascoli.
2. Laborer.
3. Laborer.
4. Approx 1921 - 22.
5. Railroad employee.
6. Would never return.
7. Anxious to receive final papers and become an American citizen.
8. Has worked steadily and is economically better off.
Has saved money.
11. One.
12. Has worked through depression.

ITALIAN

(231.)

1. San Jose, California 1893.
2. Peet-Palmolive factory as checker in shipping department.
8. Exceptionally loquacious - familiarity with radio and street car schedules.
10. Married - two children.
12. Same job for fifteen years at four dollars a day.
Live in poor neighborhood, no car.

(232.)

1. Venice.
4. 1921.
5. Laborer, now operates own service station.
7. Discouraged - would like to return to Italy were it not for his American born wife.
8. Evidently saved to acquire his service station.
10. (a) Married American girl,
(b) Three children.
11. One.
12. If business does not pick up, will have to close business.

(233.)

1. Italy..
2. Parents had nice home and had everything needed for comfort.
3. Apparently a minor.
4. 1907, by advice of older brother who had come to California.
5. Shoemaker.
6. Believes Mussolini to have right idea and that his boys would have had better associates at home.
7. Resentful - because of his boys difficulties.
8. Owns his own shop and has raised his family and is making a good living.
10. (a) Married here
(b) One son in penitentiary, 1 left home and unheard of since, one in shop but no good, proud of his two girls.
11. One.
12. Not affected.

ANALYSIS

1. Birth-place.
2. Status and profession of parents.
3. Career and profession in Native country.
4. Time of coming and reason for coming.
5. Profession or professions in the United States.
6. Attitude toward native country.
7. Attitude toward United States.
8. Nature of adjustment to America.
9. Survivals of old customs.
10. Family life.
 - (a) Marriage (into own group or other group).
 - (b) Children, occupation.
 - (c) Adjustment of children to American life.
11. Number of individuals involved in account.
12. Relation to depression.

ITALIAN

(234.)

1. Italy. Female.
3. Minor age eight.
4. 1920 approximately. Unable to maintain selves in Italy.
5. Graduate nurse.
8. Had to work hard as a child, particularly because orphaned, but had ambition enough to acquire high school education and nurses training.
10. Unmarried.
11. One.
12. Has worked steadily since graduation a year ago.

(235.)

1. Venice.
2. Captain in Italian Army.
3. Worked in small winery.
4. 1925, to escape Fascisti.
5. Four years in Ice Business with brother.
6. Do not like present form of government.
7. Only opinion expressed is that we would be better off under Soviet form of Government.
8. He and brother in grocery business and have been self supporting so far, no margin to run on.
10. Both single.
11. Two.
12. Business barely supports them. Having to make and sell wine. Presumably no license.

(236.)

1. American born. 1907.
2. Parents Tuscan farmers.
3. Produce salesman.
4. Has always worked.
5. Italian used in home speaks brokenly.
10. Engaged to Italian girl.
11. One.
12. None.

ITALIAN

(237.)

1. San Francisco, California. Female.
2. Parents from Turin, Italy, father cook and professional gambler.
3. Parents sent him to school until he was twenty, (Junior in high school. Chamber maid Business college now a well paid secretary for large San Francisco newspaper.
10. Unmarried - mother working as a cook.
11. One.
12. No bad effect.

(238.)

1. Sicily.
2. Flour mill employee.
3. Blacksmith apprentice.
4. 1908 - sent for by older brother also a blacksmith.
5. Blacksmithing only, now has his own shop.
6. Wages too small to properly keep and support a family.
7. Satisfied has his first papers 1932 - studying to qualify for finals.
8. Has made good living, in 1929 opened his own shop.
10. Sent back to Sicily for childhood sweetheart. Have two children, plans to send children to college.
11. One.
12. Is still making a satisfactory living.

(239.)

1. Milan, Province of Milan.
2. Farmer.
3. Tailors apprentice for five years.
4. At the age of eighteen account letters from friends and partly to avoid military service.
5. Mostly, he has followed his trade. Now has own shop in San Francisco.
6. Would not return to live.
7. Citizen and proud of his citizenship.
8. Has progressed. Has retired and has living income from vineyard, purchased some time ago. Has taken four trips to Italy.
10. Married.
11. One.
12. Not adversely affected.

Italian

(240.)

1. Girgenti, Sicily.
2. Laborer on pension.
3. Laborer.
4. Has been here several years.
5. Working in slaughter houses and Packing houses.
6. Will never go back unless deported.
7. Says there is no comparison with old country.
8. Has worked continuously since illegal entry. Sends money home regularly. Great fear is being found by government and being deported.
10. Single.
11. One.
12. To date is living well - no adverse effects.

(241.)

1. California 1870.
2. Fruit and produce grower peddling same.
3. At age of twelve step father's commission house, then on road as partner. Retired at thirty one, through real estate, became interested in banking, organized nation wide chain, then international.
7. That of any other successful American.
8. Economically far better off than ninety five per cent of most of us. Culturally what the possession of such wealth implies.
10. Married Italian American girl, quite wealthy.
11. One.
12. Aside from difficulty in maintaining full control of his organization has not suffered.

ITALIAN

(242.)

1. Oakland, California. 1916.
2. Italian born now cheap hotel business.
3. Fisherman.
4. Has not worked steadily.
10. Married Italian American.
11. Three.
12. Unemployed.

(243.)

1. Venice Italy.
2. Small farmer.
3. Worked in wineries and on neighboring farms.
4. 1912 crowded at home.
5. In shipyards for five years, then gardening sharpening knives, lawn mowers etc.,
6. None expressed.
7. Has been happy and satisfied.
8. Has worked hard and steadily with income until lately of about one thousand dollars per year. owns home and shop.
10. Married to girl of Portuguese descent.
(b) One child who is high school graduate and took nurses training course.
11. Two.
12. Income cut in half, but daughter married and wife dead.

(244.)

1. Chivasso, Piedmont. 1890.
2. Small farmer.
3. On farm and in Turin Paper Mill.
4. 1913 (minor) on money advanced and by urging of uncle.
5. Shipyard worker 1924 opened a cleaning and dyeing shop as blind for bootlegging 1929 cabaret. Now has night club.
7. Only interest is to make money, in any manner possible.
8. While he has made money, he cannot be classes as a desirable - not a citizen.
10. Sent to Italy for his wife, has two children, wife and children left him and returned to Italy. He sends them money.
11. One.
12. Has had a good business all through it.

ITALIAN

(245.)

1. From Italy.
2. Salesman (clerk).
3. 1907 uncle in California sent for him.
4. Clerk in fruit store and commission houses, deck hand on river boats, now fishing.
7. Apparently no desire to leave.
8. Has not done well, had good education before coming to this country. Served two years in United States army in France. Has not had very much ambition since coming back.
10. Married - a widower.
11. One.
12. In the fishing fleet, barely making a living.

(246.)

1. Palermo, Sicily.
2. Fisherman (family have been for generations.)
3. Fisherman.
4. 1919 - to join relatives in California.
5. Fisherman.
6. Pleasant memories.
7. Is here to stay.
8. Has always made a living here, owns his home and his boat. Has difficulty with our language.
9. All his associates are Sicilians, talk Italian always. Adheres pretty closely to old habits and customs.
10. (a) Married
(b) Five children, hopes boys will carry on business.
11. One.
12. Just able to get along account low prices.

ITALIAN

(247.)

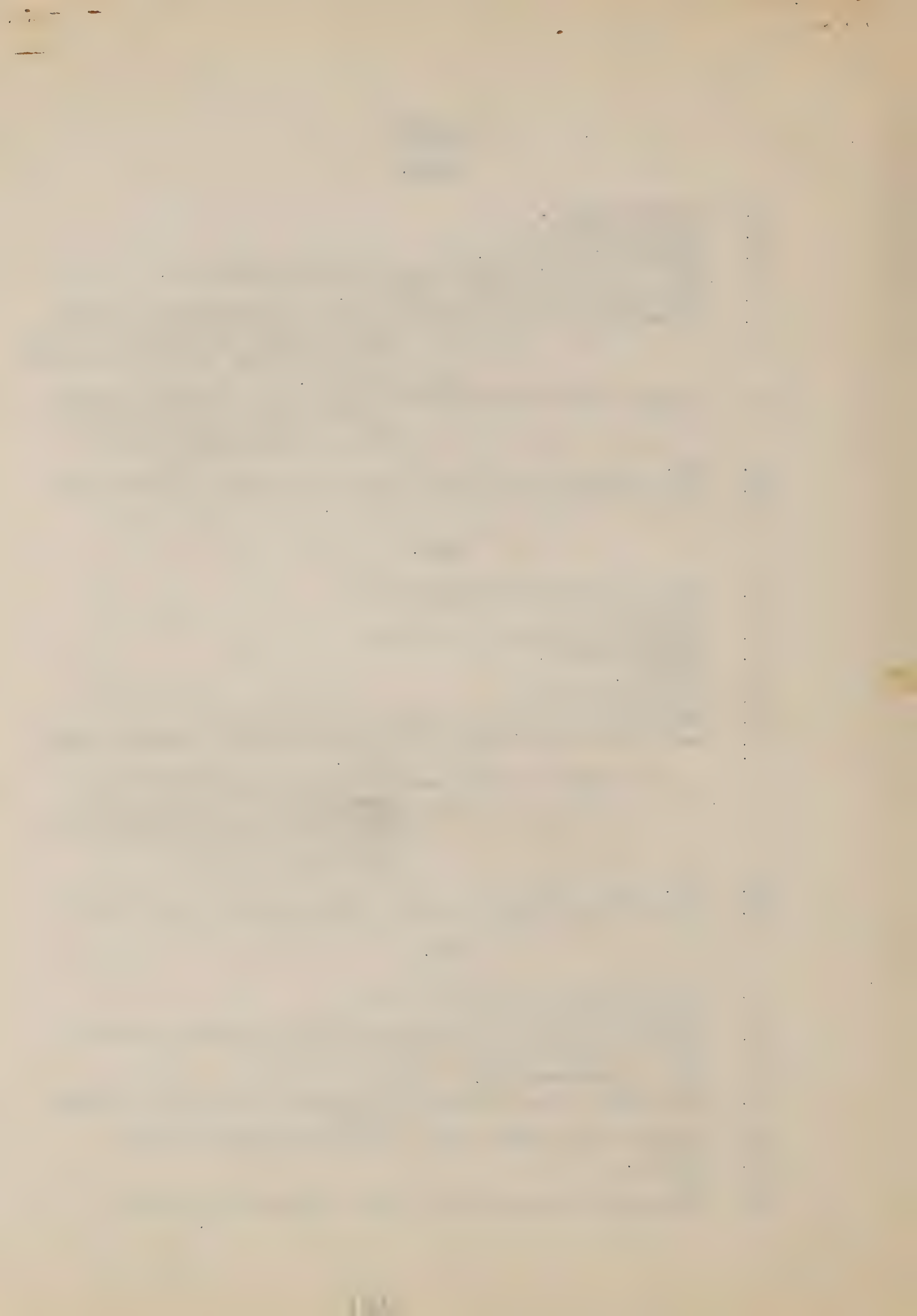
1. Northern Italy.
2. Tenant farmer.
3. Worked with father.
4. 1917 - to join others from his own district.
5. Employed in vegetable gardens.
6. Has worked in vegetable business continuously and is buying his home, has no money and has never learned to speak English.
10. Married widow that had two boys, one a steady worker and one that has been jailed several times for theft.
11. One.
12. Still working at a small wage, no better off than in Italy.

(248.)

1. Lucca, Province of Lucca 1894.
2. Small farmer.
3. Minor age sixteen came alone.
4. Helped father.
5. Laborer.
6. It is his home.
7. Has never had any intention to stay here.
8. Has lived as cheaply as possible and all savings sent home.
10. Has returned to Italy and married, left wife there. Goes back every few years, have three children, buying a ten acre farm there and will retire to it.
11. One.
12. Reduced earnings but still able to send some home.

(249.)

1. Trieste (then Austria) 1901.
2. Shipyard mechanic.
3. Mechanics helper in shipyards and munition factory.
4. 1922 - to avoid compulsory training.
5. Bus boy and waiter.
6. Would like to go home, but parents write it is worse there.
8. Worked saved \$4000 but lost it in bank stocks.
10. Single.
11. One.
12. Can only find part time work and savings lost.



PAIR 11

(250)

1. Italy
2. "severely stricken"
3. Miner
4. "was a small boy" and board of opportunities in America.
5. Father successful - gave subject college education. Succeeded father in wholesale produce business.
6. Is prosperous, well educated American citizen.
7. Leads the Italian papers and active in Italian colony.
8. (a) Married.
(b) Two daughters, married, one daughter is his secretary, his son is at College.
(c) All born here.
9. Six
10. Business was suffered considerably, but still has nothing to worry about.

(251)

1. Milan
2. Quite poor
3. Miner
4. 1893, with family - father saw no future in Italy.
5. School until thirteen - teacher - then opened market of own.
6. Cannot imagine living under such conditions as exist there.
7. "Too extravagant ideas were - too much military".
8. Has apparently made a good citizen and has done well.
9. (a) Married
(b) Three children.
(c) All married and have "done well".
10. Six
11. No ill effect.

(252)

1. Palermo, Sicily.
4. 1915 - because of friends were.
5. Fishing and odd jobs.
6. Aspects to live are always.
10. (a) Married
(b) Two children.
11. One.

ITALIAN

(253)

1. Terracina, Italy.
2. Small farmer (owner)
3. Farmer
4. 1875 - To join a married sister and her family.
5. Was married steadily as a Greek and on ferry.
6. "Were I to go back and live in the midst of darkness and lack of modern facilities, I'd die".
7. Is happy in his work and will make a good citizen.
8. (a) Married girl of Italian descent, a high school graduate.
9. (b) One child.
11. Three
- 12.

(254)

1. Palermo, Sicily.
2. Stone-cutter. Most rigid economy necessary.
3. Not stated.
4. 1906. Limited success at home and glowing letters from friends and relatives in America.
5. Commercial fisherman.
6. Opportunity far greater over here.
7. Has worked hard. Owns his home and is supporting his children.
10. (a) Married
9. (b) Three children
10. Oldest taking course in Veterinary at University of California.
11. Five
12. No ill effect.

(255)

1. Sortona, Province, Italy - 1839.
2. Cafe proprietors.
3. Miner (but took over when age six for one year with parents)
4. 1905 - with parents whose previous trip led them to believe America to be the better place.
5. Sonnet worker and attended Medical College and studied Pharmacy. Worked at it for others, finally establishing store of own in 1925.
6. Prefers America.
7. Economically and culturally a good citizen.
10. (a) Married
9. (b) One child.
11. Five.
12. No ill effect.

ANALYSIS

1. Birth-place.
2. Status and profession of parents.
3. Career and profession in native country.
4. Time of coming and reason for coming.
5. Profession or professions in the United States.
6. Attitude toward native country.
7. Attitude toward United States.
8. Nature of adjustment to America.
9. Survivals of old customs.
10. Family life:
 - (a) Marriage (into own group or other group).
 - (b) Children, occupation.
 - (c) Adjustment of children to American life.
11. Number of individuals involved in account.
12. Relation to depression.

ITALIAN

(256)

1. Florence, Province of Florence.
2. Landscape gardener - Supervising foreman of Florence Botanical Gardens.
4. 1933 - Discharged because of politics - not in sympathy with Black-shirts. Because of this was unable to find suitable work.
5. laborer in vegetable gardens - finally bought some land of own. Now five acres and three employees and raises flowers for wholesalers.
7. "United States of America only place on Earth".
8. Economically will be a success - is starting land for education.
10. Married Italian (American) with a high school education, who is teaching him.
11. Yes.
12. Is prospering.

(257)

1. Milan, Province of Milan. Approximately 1905
3. Grammar school - placed in Seminary near Milan, ran away to Austria and worked several years as stable boy; saving money to come to America.
4. Approximately 1900.
5. Bell-boy and hotel work, finally became cook. Later established brokerage business of own and succeeded. Invested heavily in bank of Italy and lost all. Was taken to drinking heavily and business practically gone.
8. Until he lost his savings was all that could be asked. Today wife and daughter support him.
10. (a) married 1914 to one of Spanish descent.
(b) Three children, all of whom have been educated in private Catholic Institutions.
12. Very hard hit.

ITALIAN

(258)

1. Black Forest District of Germany, about 1888.
2. Father deserted the mother before his birth. Mother evidently not very well off financially.
3. Minor - uneducated.
4. 1878. Uncle sent marriage money to the mother for herself and four sons.
5. Short life, sailor and bootlegger.
7. Thinks United States and present head of government alright, but would be better if we had a Mussolini here.
8. Never attended a school, has made money illegally, thru bootlegging mainly. Lost all he made, but still selling illegal liquor thru a small restaurant.
10. Single.
11. One.
12. Not effected, liquor business good.

(259)

1. Sicily.
2. Labor - very small earnings.
3. Minor.
4. 1894 - with family to better their condition.
5. Two years of school. Worked in Uncle's wholesale fish market for ten years, then in partnership.
6. "Americans would not live under rule of Mussolini twenty-four hours".
7. "Truly, America has been good to us".
8. He prospered and is anxious to have children educated.
10. (a) Married.
(b) Four children - all received college training
11. Six.
12. No ill effect. Hardly wonders what children will do.

ITALIAN

(500)

1. Naples.
2. Laborer.
3. Odd jobs.
4. 1907 - induced to come by letters from friends and relatives.
5. Once black - roamer - saloon keeper - bootlegger after stock market crash - regained lost money in so doing.
6. Was imprisoned and except for digression during prohibition seems to have been a good citizen.
7. (a) Married.
(b) Three children
(c) Children well educated.
11. Five.
12. Was home and has apparently regained all he lost at beginning of depression.

(561)

1. Lucca, Tuscany.
2. "Typical Italian, working class family".
3. Stone mason.
4. 1894 - came with friend because of tales of big wages.
5. Family man, around wholesale vegetable house. Returned to Lucca about 1898, married, returned 1901 and opened fruit store. No bar grocery.
6. Is returning to Italy to live.
7. Has been more or less of a misfit.
8. Associates mostly with his own kind and has absorbed none of our customs.
10. (a) Married in Italy.
(b) Three children. Girl died of tuberculosis. Boys managers of Chain Stores and are "alive".
11. Five
12. Has managed to survive principally through supervision of his store by his sons.

ITALIAN

(262.)

1. Bibbiena, Province of Cuneo, Italy 1900.
2. Automobile mechanic working in factory, laundress.
3. Second grade elementary school. Cattle herd at age of nine because of death of father, auto factory worker royal army 1918, Bartender.
4. 1923.
5. Dishwasher, coal mine worker, cook.
8. Occupies about the same position over here as there being a twenty five dollar a week cook with a family, with a very poor education and only a small knowledge of English it may be considered a good adjustment that this man keeps himself in work.
10. Married Irish woman here, two children.
12. Affected by the lowering of wages.

(263.)

1. Bari Province, Italy.
2. Well to do vinyardist.
3. Through college.
5. Work relief, previously various.
6. Does not wish to serve Mussolini.
7. Feels United States is a good country comparatively, but in poor shape and doing very little to effect a cure for its ills.
8. Apparently fairly well adjusted until set back by depression, is naturalized.
10. Married.
11. Got along well until depression. Is still a productive worker and is mentally depressed because his work relief does not afford sufficient for a natural existence. Psychologically, work relief, brought onto this man by depression, is having a degenerating effect.

ITALIAN

(264.)

1. Naples, Italy 1885.
2. Were well to do.
3. Did no productive work.
4. 1905, was travelling to see the world.
5. Reporter, publishing, and newspaper work.
6. Enjoys Naples very much, no city in the world like Naples, would return to live if he did not have to earn a living there.
7. Easier to make a living here.
8. Successful in publishing and newspaper work and likes it.

(265.)

1. Italy.
2. Well to do middle class.
3. Well educated, architect, electrical engineer.
4. Recently, father arrested for opposition to present political regime and they being under suspicion of the despot felt emigration to be the safest course.
5. Commission merchants, now other wise employed.
6. State that conditions are very bad economically in Italy, wages low, people oppressed, think Mussolini an insane despot.
7. In spite of depression, people are well off here and enjoy more freedom than in Italy. People here less ignorant.
8. Good adjustment in the short while they have been here. Took heavy loss in selling their commission business here because they discovered they were in business with a fascist group. Stand firmly against facism with its medeavil oppression of its people. Intend to become naturalised citizens.

ITALIAN

(266.)

1. Florence, province of Florence, Italy 1872.
2. Well to do furniture manufacturer, five children, all well educated.
3. Went to elementary school, Royal Academy of Florence, sculptor, designer of furniture, compulsory military duty for five years, worked in father's shop.
4. 1905 did not get along with father.
5. Employed as sculptor, coal mine worker, unemployed. Owns sculptors business, disabled by rheumatism contracted while working in coal mines. Savings exhausted he is now in Laguna Honda Home.
6. Naturalized citizen, has accepted United States as adopted country, having no ties in Italy. Made money in his business but is on charity now, a probable victim of poor working conditions in industry.

(267.)

1. Genoa, Italy 1875.
2. Lower Class.
3. 1890.
4. Odd jobs, ranch owner, bootlegger, broker.
5. Economically good, culturally bad, doesn't speak English well.
6. Bad living conditions, disease accepted.
7. Married, Italian, Italy, two sons not working.
8. One.

(268.)

1. Northern Italy.
2. Navy (Italian).
3. Southern Pacific Company section hand, machinist, foreman.
4. Speaks English well, citizen, prefers United States.
5. Married, American girl.
6. One.
7. Untouched.

ITALIAN

(268.)

1. Italy 1809.
2. Small landowner.
4. To improve conditions.
5. Laborer, unemployed.
8. Little education, economically good.
11. One.

(269.)

1. 1875 Italy.
4. 1905
5. Built up a fortune in business, which was completely wiped out with onset of depression. Then on charity, now bootblack, owns his own stand.
8. Thorough adjustment in business world and, until his business was wiped out, was highly respected.
10. Married.
12. Says he was defrauded by shyster financier, no legal course, has started in business again but believes the depression will last a long time though he believes that times will never be as bad as they were.

(270.)

1. Italy 1881.
2. Farmer.
3. To United States as minor fourteen years old 1895.
4. 1895.
5. Street cleaner, New York City, Oakland garbage man.
7. Satisfied with United States.
8. Economically and culturally good, homeowner.
10. Married.
11. One.
12. Untouched.

(271.)

1. Italy 1887.
10. Married, with three dependents.

ANALYSIS

1. Birth-place.
2. Status and profession of parents.
3. Career and profession in native country.
4. Time of coming and reason for coming.
5. Profession or professions in the United States.
6. Attitude toward native country.
7. Attitude toward United States.
8. Nature of adjustment to America.
9. Survivals of old customs.
10. Family life:
 - (a) Marriage (into own group or other group).
 - (b) Children, occupation.
 - (c) Adjustment of children into American life.
11. Number of individuals involved in account.
12. Relation to depression.

ITALIAN

(272.)

1. Naples, Italy.
4. To find employment.
5. Shipyard worker, grocery store owner, steel worker.
8. Economically good, culturally good.
10. Married, three sons, working.
11. One.
12. Bankrupt.

(273.)

1. Venice 1890.
2. Laborer cannery worker.
4. 1918.
5. Truck driver, cannery worker.
6. Lives better in United States but not happier because of financial troubles.
8. Economically good.
10. (a) Married,
(b) One daughter working and one son working.
(c) Stead adjustment.
11. One.
12. "ard hit.

(274.)

1. Turin, Italy.
3. To United States as miner.
5. School, factory worker.
8. Economically and culturally good, associates with Americans.
9. Supports family.
10. Unmarried.
11. One.
12. Untouched.

(275.)

1. Oakland, Italian parentage.
5. Electric plant worker.
8. Economically and culturally excellent.
9. Italian food and same speech.
10. Unmarried.
11. One.
12. Untouched.

ITALIAN

(276.)

1. Genoa, Italy.
2. Father to United States in 1884, lived thirteen years returned to Italy, son born there.
3. Learned shoemaking trade.
4. 1897.
5. Shoemaker.
6. Economically fair.
7. Continuance of old trade.
10. Unmarried.
11. One.

(277.)

1. Lucca, Florence boundary, Italy.
2. To Paris, at fourteen years, assistant in plaster cast company. Modeler of casts.
3. Coal miner, artist Cleveland, Detroit, artist San Francisco.
4. Economically and culturally good.
10. Unmarried.
11. One.
12. Hard hit.

(278.)

1. Sicily.
2. Wine merchant.
3. To United States as miner.
4. To live with aunt.
5. St. Louis, paper factory, racketeer, San Francisco bootlogger, cannery worker, 1924.
6. Economically good, culturally poor.
10. (a) Married.
(b) Two sons.
11. One.
12. Sure grateful for charity.

ITALIAN

(279.)

1. Italy 1874.
2. Rancher.
4. 1899, for employment lived with relatives.
5. Baker, restaurant owner, Oakland.
8. Economically excellent.
11. Untouched.

(280.)

1. Italy 1887.
2. Farmer.
3. To United States as minor seventeen years old.
4. Barber.
8. Economically good.
11. One.
12. Untouched.

(281.)

1. Genoa.
4. 1924.
5. Wood yard, wine press operator.
8. Economically fair.
10. Married.
11. One.
12. Critical of wages and economic conditions.

(282.)

1. Venice, Italy.
3. Bakers helper.
4. 1898.
5. Pastry cook, San Francisco baker, failed in business driver for large bakery.
10. Married, one son.
11. One.
12. Hopeful of better times.

ITALIAN

(283.)

1. Forego, Italy.
3. Orphanage, school, uncle's home age fifteen, rose factory worker, to United States as minor eighteen years of age.
4. Married, Italian in United States.
8. Economically and culturally good.
9. Raising child to be priest.
10. Married, Italian, United States, three children all in school.
11. One.
12. Untouched.

(284.)

1. Italy 1877.
2. Farmer.
3. To United States as minor, eighteen months.
4. With parents, 1878.
5. School, fruit business, New York, and California.
6. Economically good.
11. One.
12. Untouched.

(285.)

1. Southern Italy.
2. Farmer and blacksmith.
3. To United States as minor, eighteen years of age.
4. To work.
5. New York, plasterer, San Francisco, sailor, policeman.
6. Economically good.
11. One.
12. Untouched.

(286.)

1. Italy 1882.
10. Married, three children.

ITALIAN

(257.)

1. Italy 1840.
10. Married, two dependents.

(268.)

1. Sonaggio, an Italian village just over the border from Switzerland.
3. Waiter in hotels of Lago. Same in other tourist hotels of Switzerland, went to England, same occupation, learned French and English.
4. Came with, and on advice of Swiss friend.
5. Same occupation, but with only sporadic work since depression.
6. Has had a hard time to make a living and expects to go to Canada.
10. Married in Chicago.
11. No.
12. Feels depression has been a great handicap to him and hates to admit that he cannot provide very well for his wife.



ITALIAN

(262.) 286

1. Milan, Italy 1878.
2. Father was barber, own shop.
3. Barber.
4. 1910, no reason given.
5. Barber, in American Army during war but did not get to Europe, later opened own barber shop.
6. For many years planned to return to Italy but has given up hope of getting there.
7. Is An American citizen.
8. Votes the Democratic ticket regularly. His economic position is fairly secure. Is a prominent lodge man.
10. Married, an Italian girl in America, two daughters, one son, no details.
11. Five.

(263.) 289

1. Naples, Italy.
2. Farmer.
3. Farmer, soldier.
4. Came to the United States in 1900 or 1910.
5. Worked on a ranch, bootblack.
6. Well adjusted.
9. The only survival of old country customs, is that both young and old love the wine, which he says is one of the things he can not do without.
10. Married and has a small family.
11. Informant, parents, wife and children.
22. This man says business has not been very good for the past year.

(264.) 290

1. Tyrol, Italy.
2. Farmer.
3. Soldier.
4. Came to America because of ill health.
5. Cement finisher, a special type of a naturalized citizen.
6. Never has any intention of returning to Italy.
8. Is a splendid type of citizen.
10. Married.
11. Informant, parents, and wife.
12. This man was unemployed in 1900, but got a position very soon.

ITALIAN

(265.) 29

1. Messina Italy 1909.
2. Father a farm laborer, very poor.
3. Brought here at the age of three.
4. Newsboy, bootblack, produce market, clerk at the vegetable stand. COC and SMC.
6. Knows very little of the Italian language although he is not actually not an American citizen.
8. Went to second year of high school; now attending night school.
10. Unmarried.
11. Informant and a brother.
12. Has prospects for a job at a fruit market soon to open.

(266.) 29

1. Born in Naples Italy.
2. Blacksmith.
3. Blacksmith.
4. To better conditions at the age of twenty two.
5. Has a blacksmith shop and does odd jobs for neighbors.
7. Is a citizen, but has never voted.
10. Married into own group, one daughter.
11. Four.
12. Has not been affected by depression.

(267.) 29

1. Born in Sicily, Italy 1872.
2. Fisherman.
3. Catch fish to help his father.
4. Came to United States of America in 1893.
5. Laborer on railroads.
6. Loves to talk about Italy and sing Italian songs.
7. Happy though to be in this wonderful California.
10. Married into own group, four girls and two boys, all laborers.

(268.)

1. Born in Italy, Genoa, 1835.
2. Son of poor goat herders.
4. Came to United States in 1918 to dig for gold.
5. Real estate and law.
10. Married Irish woman; one son also in law, grandson works in garage.
11. Three.
12. Not affected.

ITALIAN

(269.) 294

1. Near the city of Genoa, 1888.
2. Small tenant farmer.
3. Learned the carpenters trade.
4. Came over twenty five years ago.
5. Has worked at his trade.
7. Is now a citizen and is well pleased with this country.
8. Well adjusted; thrifty, saved his money and has succeeded much better than he could have in Italy.
10. Married, a son, his wife divorced him sixteen years ago, and he can not get along with his son so he is living alone.
11. One.

(270.) 295

1. Born in North Italy.
2. Farmers.
3. Helped his father on the farm.
4. Came to Alameda California, when twenty five years old to improve his financial conditions.
5. Worked in vegetable gardens.
7. Is satisfied with his conditions here though poor.
8. Speaks very little English, not a citizen, and no inclination to become one.
10. Single.

(271.) 296

1. Naples, Italy 1873.
3. Shoemaker.
4. Business conditions very bad.
5. Shoemaker, in the shoe business.
7. "This country is good enough for me."
10. Married, three children.
11. One.
12. Has had some slow times, but has lived through it.

(272.) 297

1. Piedmont, Italy, 1898.
4. Came to the United States thirteen years ago.
5. Worked in a foundry as a molder; poultry business.
6. No desire to return to Italy.
10. Married, one child.
11. One.

ITALIAN

(273.) 298

1. Naples, Italy 1880.
2. Parents farmers.
3. Farming.
4. Dissatisfied, came to better his conditions.
5. Farming; liquor business.
6. Has no desire to return to Italy.
7. More than pleased with the United States.
10. Married, two children.
11. One.
12. Has felt the depression.

(274.) 299

1. Rome, Italy 1893, born on a farm near Rome.
2. Parents, farmers.
3. Helping on a farm.
4. Has been in the United States for twenty years.
5. General merchandise business.
6. No desire to return to Italy.
7. No complaints to make about the United States.
11. One.
12. Has done very well all through the depression.

(275.) 300

1. Florence, Italy, 1890.
4. Came to the United States when he was fifteen to better himself.
5. Engaged in the liquor business.
10. Married, three children.
11. One.
12. Has held his own all the way through.

(276.) 301

1. Ostia; in 1897.
2. Farmers.
3. Soldiers.
4. Came to America because of opportunities.
5. Railroad gang, barber.

ITALIAN

(277.) 302

1. Born in Italy 1892.
2. Farmer.
3. Worked at labor to support widowed mother.
4. Came to United States of America 1913, to better financial conditions.
5. Florist, elevator operator, janitor.
7. Citizen of United States of America.
10. Single as he cannot afford a wife.
11. Three.

(278.) 303

1. Born in Italy 1877.
2. Farmer.
3. Joined the Army.
4. Came to America in 1911.
5. Truck driving, janitor.
6. No desire to go back to Italy.
10. Single.

(279.) 304

1. Born in Sicily.
3. Laborer and industrial worker, (building trade.)
4. Came here in 1933 to get work.
5. Industrial worker.
6. Interested in political change in Italy.
7. Thinks this is a "peculiar country that a man able and willing is not allowed to."
9. Very illadapted.
10. Married into own group.
11. Two.
12. Standard of living very low. Has not found steady employment since arrival.

(280.) 305

1. Northern part of Italy 1895.
2. Father, music teacher.
4. Wished to take up music for his career.
6. No desire to return.
7. Satisfied.
11. One.
12. Able to hold his own.

ITALIAN

(281.) 306

1. Corsica Italy, 1897.
4. Came to America because of better business conditions.
5. General merchandise business.
7. Is very satisfied with conditions in the United States.
8. Well adjusted.
10. Married and has two children.
11. Informant, wife and children.
12. This man says that the depression has not hurt him very much.

(282.) 307

1. Born near Venice, Italy in 1901.
2. Poor peasants.
3. Worked on father's farm; served short time in World War.
4. Came here to improve living condition and because of some resentment against rule of nobility and Fascist government.
5. Industrial worker, now partner in restaurant business.
6. Now that petty success has been attained subject is in harmony with environment.
10. Married into own group.
11. Two.
12. Going to small type of restaurant his business has increased.

(283.) 308

1. Born in Italy 1899.
2. Farm owners.
3. Came to United States after the war, worked on the farm.
4. After the war.
5. Plasterer.
6. No desire to return to Italy.
7. Proud to be a citizen of the United States.
10. Married, one child.
11. Five.
12. Has been hurt by the slump but still makes a living.

ITALIAN

(284.) 309

1. Born in Messina, Sicily in 1894.
2. Father a fisherman.
3. Had to help father at an early age. Once was a minor.
4. Once here to get work.
5. Fisherman; owner of vegetable stand; fisherman and fruit stand owner; soldier in American Army during World War; on return from army service he found that his wife had converted the fruit stand into a grocery store.
7. Attitude changing. Confused and curious about present conditions.
8. Pretty opportunistic nature well adapted until lately.
10. Married into own group.
11. Three.
12. Forced to close business due to sharp decline of business beginning of Depression. Was a fisherman and he finds it very difficult to make a living due to low prices paid by fish brokers.

(285.) 310

1. Naples, Italy, 1903.
3. Learned floor laying trade, served in Italian Army during war.
4. No date, no reason given.
5. Terrazzo and marble floor layer, now on WPA project.
7. Is disgusted with present life.
10. (a) Wife born in America, no details.
(b) One son, in Catholic school.
11. Three.
12. Has not had employment at trade for two years.

ANALYSIS

1. Birth-place.
2. Status and profession of parents.
3. Career and profession in native country.
4. Time of coming and reason for coming.
5. Profession or professions in the United States.
6. Attitude toward native country.
7. Attitude toward United States.
8. Nature of adjustment to America.
9. Survivals of old customs.
10. Family life:
 - (a) Marriage (into own group or other group).
 - (b) Children, occupation.
 - (c) Adjustment of children to American life.
11. Number of individuals involved in account.
12. Relation to depression.

ITALIAN

(286.) 3/1

1. Naples, Italy, no date.
2. Father was chief of police and tax collector, also
cobbler.
4. No date, came to join father in America when eleven
years old.
5. Cobbler.
6. Is naturalized citizen.
10. married, no details.
11. One.

(287.) 3/2

1. Born in Ticino Canton, Switzerland.
2. Cheesemaker.
3. Helped his parents on a small farm.
4. A friend sent for him to come to California in 1915.
5. Farmer, milker, rancher.
10. Married, wife of Spanish extraction, four children.
11. Six.
12. Depression has diminished his savings.

(288.) 3/3

1. Novara, Northern Italy, 1894.
2. Stone cutter.
3. Catholic school, cookery, assisted father stone cutting.
4. 1913, Uncle in America sent passage money.
5. Knock-band. To Europe with United States army, now
janitor.
7. Was healthy before the war but afterwards was deaf and
troubled with stomach disorders.
United States hospital failed
to cure him.
10. (a) Divorced, no details.
(b) Two children, awarded to father by judge.
11. Four.

(289.) 3/4

1. America, place not given 1908.
2. Parents Genoese; father a carpenter, and house painter.
4. High school graduate, waitress, five and ten cent store
clerk, factory hand.
10. Married German, husband is window dresser.
11. Two.

ITALIAN

(290.) 316

1. Cirillo, Mistoia, Italy, 1891.
2. Parents.
3. Convent school, 1910 ran away to France, to escape being a priest, office job in France.
4. 1912, had heard that American standard of living was higher than European.
5. Newspaper job, no details, went to Europe with American Army, was gas ol, grocery clerk.
6. His reward for fighting in the war was being gassed and having his wife divorce him and marry another man during his absence.
7. Saved some money, but lost it speculating.
8. (a) Married twice, no details.
(b) Two children, no details.
9. Five.
10. Business dropped till now has only two and three days work a week.

(291.) 316

1. Italy, place not given; 1912.
4. Brought to America by parents in 1914.
5. Grammar school, auto washer.
6. Saved up enough money while working in auto wrecking lot to open own auto wrecking business. Has not become wealthy, but is making a living. Is supporting parents and younger brother.
10. Apparently unmarried.
11. One.

(292.) 317

1. Brooklyn, New York 1906.
2. Parents from Southern Italy, ran cigar and confectionary store.
3. Footblock, Junior High School, newspaper boy, newspaper stand florist.
6. Is a "live wire" a "business shark" doing pretty well.
10. No mention.
11. One.

ITALIAN

(293.) 37

1. Piedmont, Italy, 1908. Female.
2. Farm laborer.
3. Miner.
4. Brought to America by parents in 1908.
5. High school, business college, five and ten cent store clerk, factory worker.
6. Tried to get work as stenographer, but never succeeded, fell to factory work, but is very dissatisfied.
10. Unmarried.
11. One.

(294.) 320

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Italians over here are with very few exceptions very much alike, think alike, are mostly peasant farmers that work in vegetable gardens and own their own homes. They are all more or less land hungry, hard working and saving. They are all Roman Catholics, observe all the requirements of the Church but deny the immortality of the soul.

They settle when here in Italian colonies, intermarry and avoid Americans as much as possible. With poor educational background they rarely learn to master the English language, but see to it that their children attend regularly to our schools.

(295.) 327

Mr. M.

Description of Mr. M. - His features c.t.
Mr. M. seemingly works in a newspaper office after graduating from newspaper selling. He goes to a night school for seventeen years, but does not seem to be able to get an education. Mr. M. seems to be the clown of the office, is used to run errands and contributes generally to the hilarity of the office help. But he is happy and contented to be between news paper men.

ITALIAN

(1996.) 322

STORY OF THE LIFE OF AN AGED ITALIAN BY HEAD.

Was a pioneer in Alaska and left numerous descendants. His native home was in North Italy and his parents were farmers. He had acquired land cheap, when he came here and raised vegetables. Retired he lived in his old age from the income that the leasing of his property brought him. He attended to his own business and mingled with the Americans in a business way only.

(1997.) 323

1. Born in Italy 1906.
2. Farmers.
3. Came here 1915, vegetable gardening.
4. To better conditions.
5. Has a stall in a fruit market in Oakland.
6. Is not a citizen, singles rarely with Americans, speaks poorly English and saves his money.
7. On entertainment evenings and Sundays they visit relatives, play games enjoy music and drink wine.
10. Single.
11. One.
12. Hard hit by depression.

(1998.) 324

1. Modena, Province of Bologna 1911.
2. Father, employed in meat and provision shop.
3. Two years in school, minor.
4. 1929 father had long wanted to come to America.
5. High school and one year University, now drives truck for a market while father clerks at same place.
6. Has educated self and will undoubtedly succeed.
10. Single.
11. Eight.
12. Lessened income but still getting along.

ITALIAN

(299.) 325

1. Cistè, province of Ancona, Italy.
2. Tailor, later a coal carrier.
3. A little education in Italian parochial school, since.
4. 1884, to join father who had preceded him in 1880.
5. Laboring and since mechanical jobs.
6. Has just made enough to live on, has not been of much help to his mother since father died.
10. (a) Single.
(b)
11. Three.
12. Is still employed.

(300.)

1. Italy.
2. Laboring class.
3. Laborer, no education.
4. In early youth.
5. Laborer, studied sufficiently to pass citizenship tests and still read newspaper.
6. America and Italy in same class, have to work hard in either place.
10. (a) Married, American of Irish descent.
(b) Four children.
11. Five.
12. Unemployed.

(301.) 327

1. Near Florence, Italy 1870.
2. Laborer.
4. 1892.
5. Laborer with building contractor, became plasterer.
6. United States is pretty good place to be in.
8. Naturalized 1900, steady worker, prospered and was a good family man.
10. (a) Married in Italy 1890, one boy there.
(b) Two boys and one girl born in America.
(c) Two older boys are plasterers, younger one is an auto mechanic, all children married and have families.
11. Six.
12. All have felt lack of work.

ITALIAN

(302.) 328

1. Italy.
2. Dead.
3. Minor.
4. 1896, uncle sent him his fare.
5. Worked at odd jobs and attended night school, vineyard-
ist 1909, 1920, now has small
grocery.
6. No desire to return to Italy, wants to remain here and
have more grandchildren.
8. Was apparently been successful in a small way.
10. (a) Married American born Italian 1907.
(b) Four children, two boys and two girls.
(c) Girls married, boys single working, at home.
11. Five.
12. No great hardship.

(303.) 329

1. Born in Trieste, then under Austrian rule.
2. Wealthy family; members of society that advocated in-
corporation of east shore of
Adriatic Sea with Italy.
3. Student and university graduate; forced to serve in
Austrian army outbreak of
World War; deserted with se-
veral other officers and went
over to Italian Army engineer
and participant in social re-
form for workers.
4. Because of active opposition to Fascism subject was
severely beaten and hung, but
was saved by a peasant after
Fascist soldiers left.
5. Owner of small construction business.
6. Bitterly opposed to Fascist government.
7. Maladjusted but resigned.
10. Married, several children.
11. Four.
12. Unaffected.

ITALIAN

(304) 330

1. Born in Palermo, Sicily 1890.
2. Mother a dressmaker; father a woodcarver.
3. Elementary education, baker a apprentice age of twelve; baker in various cities in Sicily and Italy; forced to serve in Royal army; was captured early part of war and was not released until armistice.
4. After subject was released he returned home and found his wife had died so decided on a new life in the Great Land.
5. Baker.
6. Thinks Italy too military.
7. Thrifty and a hard worker; well adapted until lately.
10. Married into own group shortly after arrival here; several children, young.
11. Three.
12. Can secure only part time work; living condition very poor; forced to give up home that he was buying on installments.

(305.) 331

1. Born in Castelletto province of Alessandria, Italy. 1897.
2. Father a teacher; five in family; standard of living average.
3. Student; wanted to become a professor but could not afford the high fee and political restrictions brought into effect under rule of Fascists.
4. After subject found that he could not continue his education he applied for a job in an office; he got into a quarrel with a Fascist who he beat him and had him thrown into jail along with other workers opposed to the Fascist. He was released and his father sent him here as afraid of further trouble.
5. Restaurant worker.
6. Bitterly opposed to Fascist government.
7. Thinks Fascism is rising in America.
8. Maladjusted; cultural education of no value.
10. Married; two young children.
11. Three.
12. Works steadily; but wage is so small that he and wife and children are barely able to live.



INTRODUCTION

It is not often that an investigator finds himself in the fortunate position of being able to state definitely that a particular sociological study has both a purely practical and a theoretical purpose and what this concrete practical and theoretical purpose is. As a rule so many restrictions are imposed by the individual or the institution providing the funds and so many restrictions are imposed upon the type of information to be secured that the type of people who are to make the investigation that long before the enterprise has been launched the true nature of its purpose has been lost in that delightful haze which social scientists call adequate preliminary planning. It required a major economic catastrophe to provide the conditions for a study where the more obvious academic and individualistic stultifications would be removed. Of the following investigation this can, I feel, be legitimately claimed. Doubtless non-academic stultifications have crept in but we know what they are and we are not in danger of interpreting them as mystical characteristics that somehow inhere in simple social facts when they are faced directly and which conveniently evaporate when an adequate distance has been established between them and the observer. This has been the traditional method of historians for the last 150 years and is referred to in books on methodology as historical perspective of the screen of time.

The one positive contribution of the Depression to knowledge has been the effective manner in which it has reduced this two dimensional perspective of the historian to a one dimensional reality and the manner in which it has completely perforated the screen of time and rendered its texture so diaphanous that one can see through it and yet not become a metaphysician.

Thanks to the Depression then we can envisage both the practical and the theoretical purpose of our study clearly. Its practical purpose can be stated simply enough. It is an attempt, on the basis of fairly adequate information, critically selected, to show the nature of the process or processes by which the foreign-born Italians of San Francisco were assimilated to American standards of living, to American types of behavior and to American attitudes of mind. The theoretical purpose is, naturally not so easy to define. Fundamentally, however it is an attempt to arrive at some estimate of the general factors involved in the changes taking place when an immigrant group, originating in one economic and cultural environment, comes into contact, over a period of years, with another group, possessing another economic and cultural environment and to which it must adapt itself. Manifestly the problems connected with the second objective cannot be satisfactorily defined unless all uncertainty is removed about the nature and significance of the concrete information upon which our generalizations are to be based. It is essential therefore to be moderately clear about a number of fundamental preliminary questions and the most important of these questions is this: What are we to understand by American and what are we to understand by Italian?

Nothing is to be gained by speaking of an American or an Italian nationality as such, for the concept nationality is surcharged with too many emotional overtones and contains too much mystical implications to be of any practical value. Moreover to speak of an American or an Italian nationality is prejudging our whole case. That is precisely what we wish to discover - whether an objective examination of concrete information will yield any such ultimate crystallization as nationality. In the interests of clarity the term nationality will therefore be avoided. Yet we must have some fixed points, we must have some way of defining an Italian. We shall therefore define an

Italian as an individual who comes from Italy and who was brought up in Italy. But since we are to avoid the concept nationality, because as we have just stated, it is at one and the same time too meaningful and too meaningless, we shall use the term Italian merely as an adjective that derives its significance from the social and economic class to which an individual belongs. Manifestly an Italian peasant or laborer has culturally no connection with a member of the middle class or the nobility, except the very tenuous tie of language and a common religion. But in the case of the Italian peasant and laborer even the tie of language is somewhat nullified by the tremendous dialectic differentiation separating the peasant and working class from the other two. The fundamental religious dogmas are, of course, the same, but economic and social factors have so largely conditioned the understanding and manipulation of the major central beliefs that it is not really very meaningful to merge the religion of the peasant and laborer with that of a member of the middle class or of the nobility.

Many of the difficulties just stressed in connection with the Italians disappear when we deal with the concept American. There is no diversity of speech and there is, on the whole, no diversity of religion. But new difficulties arise. In the case of an Italian we could be reasonably certain that he, his parents and grandparents came from a particular country and spoke the same language. For an American we cannot predicate this at all. And while it is true that culturally and from the point of view of ordinary common sense, the actual birthplace of an individual is and should be a matter of minor importance, we do know that this is not so and that from time immemorial it has been the main factor determining citizenship. We are

thus constrained, unless we wish to enter into interminable and futile discussions, to designate as American any individual who speaks English as his native language and both of whose parents were born in the United States. Manifestly this leads to certain absurdities, for there are many individuals whose parents were not born here who are regarded and rightly so, as excellent and typical Americans. Still no other practical alternative exists. Since, however, as in the case of Italian, the term American is to derive its concrete and real significance from the occupational and economic group to which an individual belongs, all this is possibly of subsidiary importance.

Social and economic status, and occupation, are therefore to be our provisional criteria for classifying groups and individuals for they alone seem real and concrete and are amenable to fruitful and intelligible sociological treatment. But the mystics and generalizers need not despair if subsequently a concept nationality emerges as a legitimate superstructure, including the subsuming different classes as well as different viewpoints and attitudes, this concept will be built upon a solid and durable foundation.

In the collecting of sociological information a number of considerations are paramount. The information must be secured by a method of questioning that will put the informant at his ease; it must be obtained by qualified observers; it must concern itself with facts about which, under the particular circumstances, reasonably accurate statements can be obtained; and it must either be complete, or at least constitute a representative sampling.

A formal questionnaire was not adopted. A formal questionnaire may be of considerable value in clarifying the thinking of the investigator, but it only confuses and impoverishes the thinking of the person interrogated and thus simply adds to the initial difficulties of the situation. It so

happens that in the present investigation it was not possible just as it certainly was not desirable to compel the individuals approached to answer specific questions. Instead each person was asked to tell the story of his life in the manner he thought best. An attempt was made to have such an autobiography contain information upon a number of points but no effort was made to dictate, in any overt manner at least, what was to be included in the narrative. The risk of a narrator, coloring his story in his or her own interest had to be taken. Such a distortion is however, no greater than that which would have resulted had a formal questionnaire been adopted. As a matter of fact the autobiographical approach - to give this method its somewhat pretentious academic designation - contains the best features of the questionnaire method and is at the same time dynamic and human, in that it keeps the salient events of the narrator's life in their proper sequence and in their correct perspective. And assuredly it is not gratuitous to insist that in dealing with human beings and human relationships, it is essential to adopt a method of inquiry where this is not conveniently forgotten.

The information it was sought to include in every autobiography and which, to all intents and purposes, constituted a hidden questionnaire was the following:

1. The birthplace of the narrator.
2. The status and profession of his parents.
3. The occupation or profession of narrator in his native country.
4. The date of his entry into the United States, his port of entry and the date and circumstances of his arrival in San Francisco.

5. His reasons for leaving his own country.
6. His occupation or occupations in the United States.
7. His attitude toward his native country.
8. His attitude toward the United States from the time of his arrival to the present time.
9. The nature of his adjustment to American life.
10. The survival of old native customs and native attitudes.
11. His family life, in the United States.
 - a. Marriage, whether into his own or into another group.
 - b. The relation of his children, born in this country, to himself.
 - c. The adjustment of his children to American life.
12. The effect of the depression upon him.

Not all the biographical sketches contained serviceable information upon all these points, yet it was astonishing and gratifying to discover how many did, and how much light they often threw on the only problems of major practical importance in any acculturation study, namely which events, in any individuals's life and his relation to a new social and economic environment lead to character integration and which lead to demoralization,

It is one of the secondary advantages of an autobiographical approach that it decreases the importance of the role played by the observer. Obviously the fewer screens placed between the primary facts and the person who is to classify and interpret them, the better is our data and the smaller danger of obvious distortion. In the particular circumstances under which the present study was made it was of paramount importance to reduce to a minimum the role of the observer for it would not have been possible to obtain any large number of professionally qualified investigators even had that been felt to be desirable.

Let me recall the conditions. The investigators had to be taken from the San Francisco and Alameda county relief rolls. Fortunately the limitations thus imposed, far from militating against the completeness and accuracy of the information, actually increased it. It is not a mere whim on my part if I contend that academically and professionally qualified observers are often the worst people to send out to secure sociological material. Their training does really erect an undesirable barrier between themselves and the persons to be interrogated and this barrier is increased by the fact that they have frequently no experience in establishing contacts with strangers.

Now the essential qualification for an observer is that he possess the gift for establishing a direct and immediate contact with his source of information in as unobtrusive as possible a manner. The persons almost ideally adapted for bringing about such a relation are experienced salesmen, and business solicitors such as insurance agents, real estate agents, etc. In addition to other advantages they have the added one of being able to discern rapidly when a person will talk and when he will not. That they thus unconsciously eliminate the more inarticulate informants and emphasize the articulate ones, I would be the first to admit. And while it is unquestionably true that the fate of the inarticulate members of a community, particularly in an immigrant group, is of great importance to the body politic, it is extremely difficult for any observer, unless he is superbly qualified, mentally and emotionally, to obtain tangible information from them. It could not have been done with the forces at my disposal. I do not have to add that academically trained individuals never achieve this.

The nature of the personnel of the investigators thus acted as a selective agency as it, of course, always does, in determining the personality type of the individual furnishing the data, by excluding the unwilling and the inarticulate. This must be remembered and in any final and complete appraisal of a particular minority group we shall have to determine the extent to which the willing and the articulate shall be allowed to speak for the unwilling and the inarticulate.

But having established his contact we must next inquire into the manner in which the investigator recorded the information he obtained.

The real task of the investigator, we know, begins only after he has established his contact. He is then confronted with the most important part of his work. How is he to record the information he has obtained, In but a few instances were the conditions so propitious that he could write down the autobiographies as they fell from the lips of the narrators. To help in visualizing what relation the text as recorded bore to the story as specifically told to the investigators, the latter were asked to indicate the method or methods they had adopted. The results disclosed that they varied with each investigator, that not infrequently, the same individual used one method in the case of one informant and another in the case of another, depending upon which procedure he deemed advisable and practicable under the specific circumstances. In the vast majority of cases however, he took notes and wrote out the full account when he returned home.

In spite of all precautions, however, we have a source of error which had to be guarded against. This was met, in part, by securing so large a number of autobiographies that, after a fashion, the material controlled itself. The main control, however, was exercised by having each investigator to determine their various biases and the possible directions along

which they might unconsciously distort the actual information they obtained.

On the whole a little distortion or unconscious falsification of the facts seems to have taken place. In some instances, the investigator unquestionably forgot specific items and in other cases he failed to understand them, either because the informant's command of English was too poor or because of the limitations in understanding and knowledge on the part of the investigator himself. What the observer very frequently added was an evaluation of the personality of the narrator and of the events of his life. These varies all the way from careful judgments to naive and intemperate expressions of prejudice. How significant and important such expressions of attitude and opinion are need not be stressed. But all this did not interfere with the accurate recording of the facts themselves.

Let me now repeat the task I set myself. It was the study of the process or processes involved in the adjustment to American living of a particular group, the Italians of San Francisco and Alameda counties. In view of the fact that we were investigating an Italian group the ideal conditions would have been to have had, predominantly Italians as observers. But only a few Italian "white-collar" individuals were on the relief rolls. Non-Italians had to be selected. Some of these however, spoke Italian. Perhaps this had its advantages because it furnished us with a compact and definitely earmarked mass of material bearing on the attitude of Americans, of Anglo-Saxon and non Anglo-Saxon antecedents, toward the assimilatory process which a special immigrant group was becoming Americanized. The provenience of the investigators does not seem to have acted as a deterrent in eliciting life narratives from the Italians.

Sixty-five persons acted as informants, fifty-two men and thirteen women. The following tables give their nationalities, their occupations on the distribution of occupations among the national groups:

<u>a. Occupations</u>		Men	Women
Salesmen and businessmen.....	23	23	
Clerks.....	5 ^b	5	
Workers.....	10	8	2
Newspapermen.....	5	5	
Writers.....	5	1	4
Students.....	10	5	5
Teachers.....	2	0	2
Lawyers.....	2	2	
Clergyman.....	1	1	
Printer.....	1	1	
Artist.....	1	1	
	<u>65</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>13</u>

<u>b. National group *</u>	
American.....	37
Italian.....	6
Irish.....	6
Jewish.....	7
French.....	2
Norwegian.....	1
Spanish.....	1
German.....	1
Serbo-Croatian.....	1
Roumanian.....	1
Chinese.....	1

65

* Bearing in mind that I am designating as American only those individuals, both of whose parents were born in the United States.

c. Distribution of Occupations Among National Groups

	<u>Amer.</u>	<u>Ital.</u>	<u>Ir.</u>	<u>Jew.</u>	<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Croat.</u>	<u>Nor.</u>	<u>Sp.</u>	<u>Ger.</u>	<u>Roum.</u>	<u>Chi.</u>
Salesman	10	3	4	2	1		1	1	1		
Clerks	4				1						
Newsman	5										
Writers	2		1	2							
Workers	7		1	1						1	
Teachers	2										
Students	5	2		1		1					1
Lawyers		1		1							
Artists	1										
Printers	1										
Clergymen	1										
	<u>38</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> = 65

With the exception of the ten workmen all these individuals belonged to the middle class, twenty-eight to the business group proper and twenty-seven to the so-called professional group. The business-men would naturally bring to their work the particular view-point in which they had been brought up, that of the petit-bourgeois, somewhat frayed and shaken by the economic vicissitudes through which they had passed, but still is fact essentially. At least their petit-bourgeois viewpoint was still intact in the summer of 1934. Those belonging to the professional group were far more thoroughly shaken, most of them being either definitely radical or liberal. The workers were evenly divided.

Among the various groups of investigators, as might have been expected, the writers and newspaper men were most prone to reorganize their data. This at times

meant that the story of the narrators' lives was made subservient to certain dramatic and sentimental themes and episodes. These accounts were therefore used only because of the excellence with which they reproduced the atmosphere, tangible and intangible, of certain lives.

But even had the opportunity for a more rigorous control of the investigators been present, no investigation of this kind ever carries conviction unless the facts collected prove to be of an order which permit accuracy. For many important details in the life of the informants, particularly those bearing on his exact financial status, upon arrival, the amount of his earnings, the amount of his savings, his actual wealth at different periods of his life here, his losses during the depression, for all these exceedingly important items so deservedly dear to the statisticians no information was solicited. On such matters the uncorroborated statement of even the most careful man is well nigh meaningless. And even if it were not so unreliable, to have asked for them would under the circumstances have almost immediately created an atmosphere of suspicion and have developed a resistance that might have been definitely deleterious to other highly important phases of the inquiry. For these reasons only those facts were drawn into the investigation about which it seemed likely that reasonably accurate information could be obtained.

Fortunately, however, in spite of important lacunae, the facts obtained did bear on the fundamental issues involved in an examination of the only vital problem involved, namely the processes present in the assimilation of an immigrant group to the older cultural core of the indigenous population. It would unquestionably have added considerably to our understanding of certain phases of this assimilatory process had it been possible to obtain exact statistics about the wealth of the new group. This was not possible and it would have been mere pretense to

have thought so.

So much for our method of collecting the information, its enforced limitation and the control of the investigators. We need now only satisfy ourselves and others that enough information was actually obtained. Ideally, of course, the entire Italian population should have been investigated, but that was naturally neither possible or feasible. A representative sampling had to be resorted to. A rough calculation of the material obtained, indicated that about seven hundred families had been interviewed. This represents about 16 per cent of the population. Since in the informants were selected at random the investigators themselves selected at random and the group dealt with was of a homogeneous character, we are more than justified in claiming that the conclusions drawn from this data applied, with but slight alterations, to the entire Italian population. Far more important and devastating inferences have been, and still are drawn, from infinitely more inadequate and inferior material.

Attitude toward the Italian Immigrant

In order to determine the accuracy of the data it was important nor merely to discover the manner in which it was collected and written down but also the attitude of our investigators toward the Italians themselves and the extent to which they shared the presuppositions and prejudices of the American population both what might be called that of the basic American group and that of the partially Americanized group.

It would perhaps be an overstatement to claim that even a small proportion of the observers had clear-cut points of view or that they were consistently aware of their presuppositions or prejudices. Some of them in fact would not have admitted that their so-called presuppositions

were not founded on solid fact or that their prejudices were prejudices. From the viewpoint of the problems to be attacked this naivete was indeed both fortunate and illuminating. The observers were possible most clear-cut about their political convictions and ideals. A somewhat cursory check of their allegiances in this regard yields the following results:

	<u>Indifferent</u>	<u>Conservative</u>	<u>Liberals</u>	<u>Radicals</u>
American		16	6	16
Italian	3	1	1	1
Irish	1	3	1	1
Jewish		1	3	3
French			2	
Norwegian	1			
Spanish			1	
German			1	
Serbo-Croatian				1
Roumanian		1		
Chinese		1		
	<u>5</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>22</u>

These political affiliations seemed to be fairly definitely correlated with the strength with which specific presuppositions and prejudices were held. While all observers, except a few radicals, subscribed to the same views about the semi-inherent nature of racial and national traits only the conservatives--the solitary Italian instance of course omitted--exhibited strong prejudices against Italians specifically.

Now the vast majority of these conservatives were of Anglo-Saxon parentage and they themselves, their parents had come from the middle west or the south of the United States. They feel that they represent the original inhabitants of the land. Regrettable as this may be it has, of course, been the privilege, from time immemorial for the descendants of those who were most directly connected with the initial building up of a civilization to look down with the most profound contempt upon the newcomer and to practically compel him to make his living, at times, by engaging in the less respectable and semi-criminal occupations. Having thus contrained him it is also part of traditional human nature to insist that the newcomer is naturally addicted to the lower type of occupations as well as lawbreaking. The following thumb-nail sketch of an Italian saloon-keeper is typical both for its realistic portraiture of the facts as for the comments of the observer. The observer, in this case, belongs to a family of Anglo-Saxon antecedents whose ancestors came to the United States about 150 years ago.

John became a naturalized American shortly before the World War. He volunteered for service, but was disqualified by physical defects which are not apparent to the layman.

For three years prior to the repeal of prohibition, John was a bootlegger. He operated in an apartment in San Francisco and says he paid police \$60 a month for protection. He was never raided by Federal authorities, he says, although government dry agents frequently visited and drank in his place of business.

The police, John avers, persistently besought him to increase his payments for protection. He was in fact, admonished by the "law" to employ a manager, preferably a woman, to increase his patronage, so that he might contribute more toward graft.

Despite the fact that he is, or professes to be, a naturalized American, John does not know the political allegiance of the various candidates in the primaries of August 28, 1934, from his district, the 27th assembly district. Earlier in the campaign he was under the impression that a candidate for the Board of Equalization was running for governor. He did not know the political affiliations of the present governor.

John employs an exceptionally comely woman as bartender. This, he admits, is for business purposes. He caters to trade from the Presidio, and says his trade for three days after pay day at that military reservation exceeds his business for the rest of the month.

On his arrival in America, he worked as a laborer. Later, he became a fisherman, operating with a crew of from Fisherman's Wharf, out of San Francisco. From that he graduated to a rum runner; then went into bootlegging. He is an expert in spirit rectifying and admits he manufactures his own whisky from alcohol, burnt sugar and fruit juice.

Although John has prospered in America, it is doubtful if he has added an iota to the culture or wealth of the nation as a whole. Further, by his own admission, he has defrauded the government of revenues from his manufactured liquor. He is dense, uncultured and seemingly unscrupulous.

This is indeed a highly instructive document. It illustrates concisely the manner in which certain members of an immigrant community are utilized by the older and supposedly indigenous inhabitants to break an unpopular law and the amazing unwillingness of the observer--an American newspaper man--to include in his condemnation those who were corrupting him and the economic-social causes producing the corruption. The alien is to serve in his traditional role of scapegoat and the native citizen in his traditional capacity of tempter, judge and lord high executioner rolled in one. Only when this general functioning of the immigrant is understood is it possible to properly appreciate the role specific immigrant groups are asked to play, and what lies behind the frequently drawn picture of their inherent traits.

The picture drawn of the Italians is always the same. They are supposed to be secretive and temperamentally addicted to every form of low life and gangsterism. One observer, a newspaper man of Anglo-Saxon antecedents, defiantly poses the question of why gangsterism comes naturally to see so many Italians. If you would ask the average Italian he would vehemently deny it, so the observer but if you confront him with the large number of Italian names running through the gangster stories in the pages of the metropolitan newspapers, he will succumb to the evidence, make a double-handed gesture and with a shrug say, "I don't know."

It has been estimated that seventy per cent of all the gangsters are, so our ungenerous informant claims, are either Italian born or of Italian extraction. This true of rackets where big money is to be made.

His final conclusion is that in such enterprises as crooked dog races, blackmail, operation of bawdy houses, low dives, rum running, the Italian race predominates.

As our investigator insists, some Italians are willing to recognize the truth of this contention and they account for it in a two-fold manner. The southern Italians attribute it to the age-long tradition of banditry existing in the north of Italy and the northern Italians to the centuries old mafia feuds and gangsterism of southern Italy. But let me quote the investigator's precise words:

"Such Italians as admit this to be the case, give some interesting reasons for it. Those from upper Italy blame the Sicilians. ^{however} The Sicilians/deny it and tell the following story:

The banditti who long inhabited the mountainous regions of Italy, ran in gangs or packs, to rob, steal and to murder;

their children and their children's children did the same thing and that this custom was handed down from generation to generation to thus the present day. This habit of banditry, handed down from generation to generation has made gangsterism their second nature. It is in their blood and no law can eradicate it.

By contrasts we have the picture of the Sicilians as painted by those who don't live in Sicily or around the Heel of Italy. Their contention is that the bad Italian gangster comes from the southland of the nation. It is there that the Mafia, called the Black hand in the United States, has been deeply rooted for centuries. This is worse than banditry ever was. It is gangsterism raised to the superlative degree. When, for instance, a demand is not complied with, death is sure to follow swift and certain. Sometimes the person on whom the demand has been made is kidnapped and tortured. More often some member of the family dies a violent death. Then another demand is made and if it is not complied with, murder claims another victim. This process continues until the entire family is wiped out or the money delivered in full and according to plans."

This delightful contrast between the different types of banditry natural to the Italians, is, of course, pure imagination. There is, for instance, no such banditry in northern Italy nor would any Sicilian, at least in Sicily, make such a claim. Here in the United States, he may at times do so in order to defend himself against the widespread theory that every Sicilian is a member of a secret organization and every North Italian, a gentleman. The Mafia, of course, does actually exist in southern Italy and

Sicily. Among the Italians in New York and the cities of the eastern United States, it has taken a very special development. It is this indigenous American growth that has given the Italian Black Hand its notoriety. In the form in which it exists here it is utterly unknown in Italy just as the tongs and tong warfare are unknown in China. Folk imagination manipulated by economic expediency, has identified the specifically Italian-American mafia with the completely different Italian mafia and since our observer knew that no mafia organization existed in northern Italy he calmly substituted banditry for it there. His attempt to authenticate this phantastic picture of assumed basic Italian traits by having Italians themselves accept it, might possibly have been ascribed to the influence of yellow journalism were it not for the fact that it fits so definitely into the typical gamut that prejudice runs when it is sanctioned by economic and political considerations.

One observer was frank enough to admit that American politics plays definitely into the hands of a terrorist, but he is unwilling to put this recognition into the mouth of an American and substitutes an Italian. "The American political system," so he has this Italian say, "makes o for gangsterism." Most Italians would agree to this. Group politics breed and cliques, cliques break up into gangs. Every gang, then strives to have a friend at court, or at the police station and, in addition an influential but crooked lawyer to go forward for the gangster if he gets into trouble. At election time the gangster delivers the votes if not by persuasion then by terrorism. The cop on the beat knows this and plays his hand accordingly. Since the Italians in every city in the United States have settled in colonies, they have built themselves up a compact political power which makes gangsterism easier."

But our picture is still incomplete. In spite of all the auditory evidence to the contrary, one investigator added to secretiveness the characteristic of taciturnity. Our picture of the bandit is thus complete, for all bandits, I believe, are secretive and taciturn. However the dominant theme of our Anglo-Saxon American observer in treating of Italians is the fear of the mafia. Secretiveness, according to him, is a secondary consequence of fear of the mafia and this secretiveness has been practiced so long that it has become second nature. We should not therefore be surprised if we have such a question posed as this: Why are Italians as a race more secretive than other people? Nor should we be startled if the answer is as ludicrously untrue as the one concocted by our one hundred percent Anglo-Saxon American. If Italian husbands do not confide in their wives, let no one believe the reason is the customary one. There is a more gruesome explanation for this discourtesy and it is the following:

Italian husbands confide very little in their wives, but not because they are tyrants in their homes or distrustful of their mates. They are secretive traditionally because of aversion to exchanging confidences, born of centuries of fear of Mafia terrorism. This fear is second nature, not a practiced art.

And this very trait is pointed out as the reason why so many Italians become gangsters, racketeers and killers. They know they can violate the law with little chance of their being exposed to the authorities by other members of their race.

Because it is second nature for an Italian to keep what he knows

to himself lest the wagging of his tongue slit the throats of his wife and children or himself, he is the least understood and least sympathized with, of all foreign born elements in America. Especially is this true in the detection of crime. Although authorities are unable to understand why promises and threats fail to loosen an Italian's tongue, the Italian knows, Centuries of mafia terrorism have taught him that if he tells, he is probably signing his own death warrant. He compares what the authorities promise for talking, with the security he knows he will get for his silence, and chooses the latter.

The Italian knows the law can only promise immunity for himself while the gangster can guarantee protection to his whole family.

Then why take a chance on talking when there is so much more to be gained by keeping his mouth shut, The law can do no worse than hang him, and there is only one neck involved, whereas by talking he might seal the doom of a whole generation of his kinsmen, by the subtle death-thrust of an avenger.

The Italians contend that one can only appreciate how deeply rooted in the Italian heart is the dread of consequences of a glib tongue, by having been Born in Italy or having lived among these people, as one of them in their native country. There, for centuries, until recently, when Mussolini broke the power of the mafia, mothers taught their children, from the cradle, to fear the terrible vengeance of the Black Hand.

When this bloody society was planted in the United States, American mothers of Italian extraction were forced to teach their American-born children that a silent tongue was the safest.

Presented in this simple and direct way this vision of mafia takes on its proper significance. It is clearly part and parcel of that customary pattern for describing the newcomer and the immigrant which is conjured up by the dominant and older group to protect its economic security and which is continually being reenforced by the three forces always at the disposal of the dominant class, misinformation, prejudice and folk imagination.

But not all the American observers fell such an easy prey to these melodramatic conceptions of the Italian as a Rinaldo Rinaldini. Even among these we have designated as conservatives, a more mature understanding and a kindlier attitude is occasionally encountered, although it is safe to assume that in times of economic storm and stress the less generous image is likely to dominate. One of them was quite willing to admit that although Italians control the gambling in certain parts of San Francisco, aliens have no monopoly on gambling here. Another reports the following conversation:

While interrogating an Italian, he asked me where my ancestors had come from. I told him from Scotland. 'There you are,' he said, 'we all are descendents of Europeans. I am as much of an American as you are. All our culture first came from Europe.' He laughed and was very goodnatured about it. He seemed pleased that he had scored a point. I might, however, have told him that my ancestors, on both sides, had come to America more than two hundreds years ago and that some of them had fought in all our wars from the Revolution to the Civil War. But I let him score his point. He also was an American.

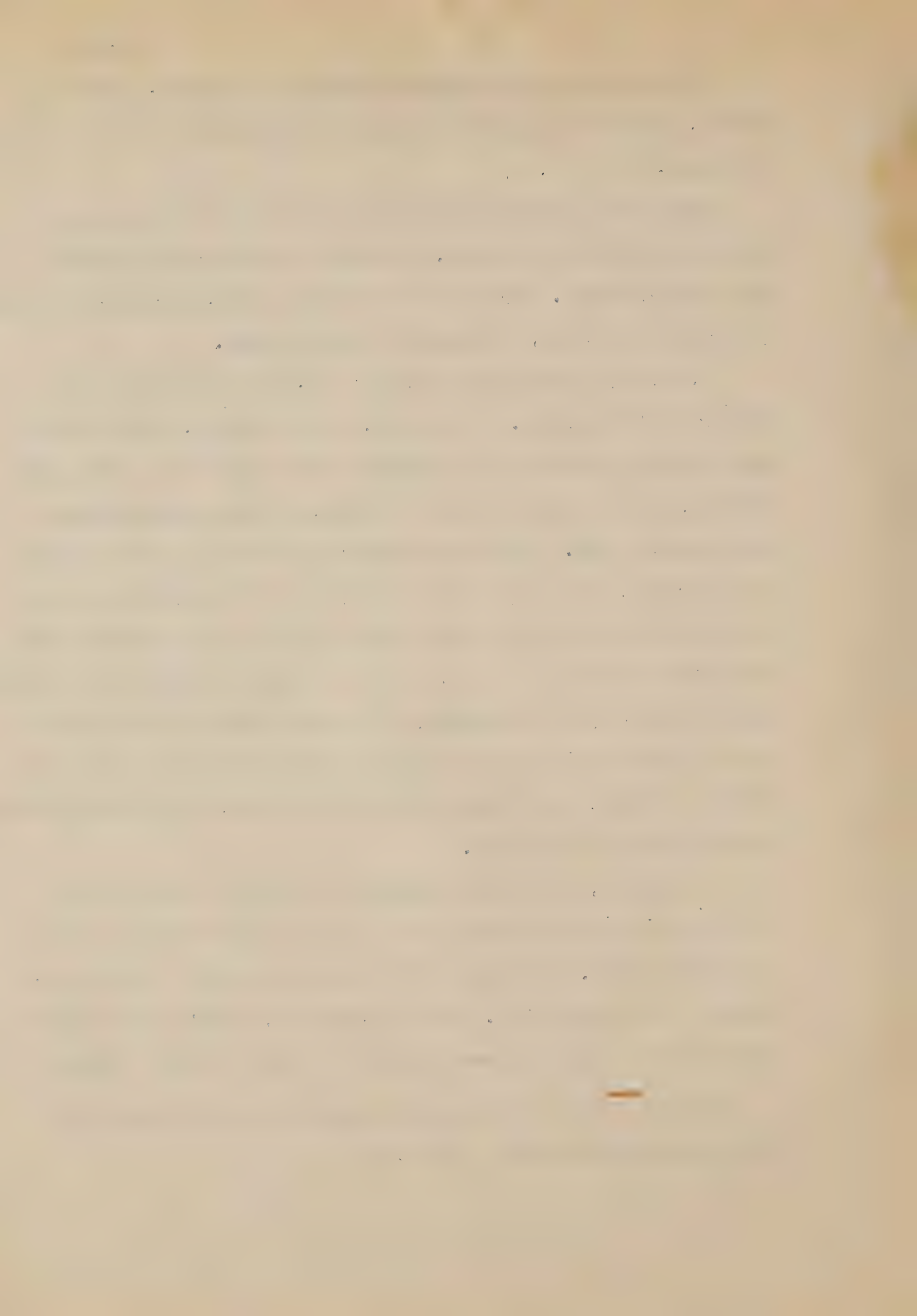
"In occupation they range from scavengers to bankers. They all, however, believe in the dignity of labor and take pride in their efficiency."

Still another observer visualizes correctly the whole economic situation in which the Italians, in common with native-born Americans have become enmeshed. Why did so many Italians become run-runners during the era of prohibition? The answer is simple enough.

"It was big profits earned quickly; it was the ease with which officers could be bribed. At one time, it is estimated, between two and three thousand Italians of San Francisco were engaged in the bootlegging business, which included illicit distilling, hauling, wholesaling and retailing of liquor. Enforcement officers were bribed to permit stills to be operated. Highway patrolmen and officers, from sheriffs down, in towns through which the liquor must pass to reach the San Francisco market, were bribed to allow it to pass, and the San Francisco police had a regular pay-off system for the bootleggers. This ranged from \$50 a month to as high as \$200, depending on the location of the still and the volume of business involved. The Federal enforcement officers, in most cases, worked hand in glove with the police.

"Furthermore, the Italians regarded the National Prohibition Act not as the voice of the people, but as a class law put over by a bunch of reform grafters. He therefore could not see any moral turpitude involved in a violation of it. Even if there were, weren't there still the profits of the trade. And hasn't everyone a right to make a living,

Certainly this is an unanswerable argument and must appeal to all good American business-men. (of p. 21)



While the observers of foreign birth or foreign extractions, non-Italians of course, rarely subscribed to the bandit myth, still at times, a certain amount of specific criticism was passed on the tendency of those Italians, who it was claimed exploit the United States and spend the money they have saved here to set themselves up in their native land. Such a stricture was made by an American Jewish salesman, thoroughly assimilated, who must have realized that large numbers of his own kinsmen have, at all times, generously contributed to the wants of their relatives in the old country and have sent millions of dollars out of the United States yearly. Apparently the crime of the Italian, from the observer's viewpoint, was that he intended to return to Italy.

Occasionally we come across an individual whose mind not only transcends the usual prejudices and rises above local parochialism, but who disclosed a really profound understanding of all phases of the situation, economic, social and human. From him we obtained a document which ran somewhat as follows:

In Italian homes, whether peasant or aristocrat, the father is the absolute head. The earnings of the entire family are turned over to him and he dictates the pleasures and the spending of the family. A daughter may not marry until her elder sisters are married or have declared their intention to remain single. Upon marriage, she is given her dowry and makes her home within her father-in-law's house. She and her husband are then simply the children of the groom's parents and are treated as such. They do their work about the house and in the fields for a mere existence doled out to them by the boy's father.

The same procedure, in reverse order, takes place in the case of the sons with this exception that after attaining majority, if he is married, it is possible for him to start out for himself with no help from his parents. This necessitates his becoming a tenant on a small farm or entering industry by way of the factory. In either case he is hopelessly bound.

On such a tenant farm everything necessary for his personal family needs and the production of a crop is furnished by the landlord until the time of the harvest. Then he must pay back to the landlord the money advanced, plus a share of the crop. It is a very fortunate harvest that nets enough surplus to the tenant farmer to feed and clothe the family during the winter, and he always is obliged to go into debt in the spring for seed and food. In the great majority of cases, once a man becomes a tenant, he becomes the absolute slave of his landlord. The factory worker is no more

fortunate because his pay is always insufficient for his needs.

It should not strike us as strange then, that when rumors of the enormous wages paid to workers in American industry were circulated in Italy, and the news of the freedom and improved living conditions that was sent by relatives who had already immigrated to the United States, the slaves of the Italian industrial and agrarian system readily transferred their allegiance to the United States. Ambitious young men and beaten old people borrowed money from relatives and friends in order to get to the promised land of fair wages and decent living conditions. Many planned to stay in America only long enough to get themselves on their feet financially and then, after returning to their native country, settle down in a financial security before denied them. They wanted to live among their own people and in their own land, and not in a new world of strange people and ^{alien} customs.

This meant, in consequence that when Italian immigrants came to America, many of those who intended one day to return to their native land, made no effort to Americanize themselves, but remained true to their own traditions, and formed their friendships and allegiances among their own people.

After having lived a short time in the United States, the Italian immigrant found that although conditions in the United States were perhaps better than in Italy, the possibility of his becoming his own master, or even of putting in a little money by for the return trip, were as remote as had before been the possibility of liberation in Italy. Perhaps they were even more remote, for there was now no longer left them the dream of a Promised Land.

And so, severed from his children by their inability to understand the forces which have kept him enslaved throughout his life, and shorn of his last vestige of hope of security or comfort by the failure of the Promised Land, his eyes turn toward Italy, remembering only the fields and trees and vineyards, and the soft warm air. Perhaps, so he thinks, his choice was, after all, wrong, perhaps he should have stayed-- and fought.

Thus we have run the gamut of attitude encountered. I would however like to add one more document for it portrays concretely and with inimitable American humor, the exact manner in which the native-born American cooperates with and is at times benefitted by, the immigrant who breaks an unpopular law and is forced to take all the risks and most of the punishment. The reporter manifestly understands the full humor of the situation and passes no judgements. As surely this is social symbiosis at its highest:

"Well, Merry Christmas", my friend Joe said to me, "Merry Christmas yourself. It's sure a lot better than some I went through a few years ago. Especially one in the years of rugged individualism--
very
when the landlord got/rugged indeed and had my family put out two days before Christmas. You know moving at any time is a dreary affair but two days before Christmas--sort of gets you down. The movers didn't have to use blankets and wadding to protect my furniture that year--they just threw the table and stove and five chairs in the truck and let it go at that. A few more scratches didn't mean a thing.

I had a piano in storage on which I owed twelve dollars rent. Well the movers took and paid the rent on the piano--and then took the piano. That covered the cost of moving us. It was nice of them. The landlord's last word to me was that he was going to attach my wages, which I thought was rather foolish because I didn't have a job. I wished him a very Merry Christmas.

We moved into a dark and musty old place above a store that was nothing but a bootleg-joint disguised as a vegetable market. I didn't like to take the wife and kids into that dump but it was the best I could get. Ten dollars a month was the rent for the dingy four rooms--and they weren't worth it. The cockroaches were so thick around the sink you'd think it was a cockroach-farm--and ants, man! -- they just kept up in a steady stream from the store below. Well I kept looking at my wife and I saw she was about ready to throw forty seven different kinds of cat fits--and I didn't blame her. I didn't feel so cheerful myself. There were no lights, no gas, no food, no coal, no nothing. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon and dark, and that old place was just a tomb. Gloom-I've never felt anything like it even in the trenches. I sent the three kids over to the library and told them to read and sit there and wait until I came for them. So to the library they went--just as happy as though I had a million dollars and that old dump was a palace. Then my wife and I started putting up the bed. 'Oh, if we only had some light and heat,' she wailed, 'it would be a little better at least. Joe, you've got to go to the charities--that's the only thing I can see to do. Christmas coming, and nothing for the children.'

Just then I heard the back-door screen rattling like someone was trying to break it down. Out I went. There was a big fat guy standing there with the sweetest grin on his mug you ever saw. 'What do you want,' I snarled at him. 'You just move in?' he asked. 'Whats it to you?' I asked with true Christmas spirit. 'You got the gas on?' he went on. 'No, we haven't, got the gas on,' I answered. 'Say what is this? A game?' 'I help you,' the big man said, 'I am the store down stairs. I need a man to help me deliver. You drive my car--yes?' 'Sure! I said, 'but what's it all about? Deliver what?' 'Don't be a dumbell,' my wife said, 'Sure,' she said to the big man, 'my husband will deliver anything! from sardines to gallon jugs. He's the best deliverer in town. Aren't you, Joe?' 'Oh sure,' I answered, 'sure I deliver anything!' 'I thought you would,' the big fellow said, 'I see you have three children and not much furniture. I will need you until after January 1, New Years. Big trade now. You can make easy a hundred and fifty dollars.' 'How much?' my wife nearly screamed. 'A hundred and fifty dollars,' he said again, 'maybe more.' 'But here--he took out a roll of bills that he didn't get from selling vegetables and handed me a twenty--'go down and get your gas turned on and then see me downstairs. I want you to work tonight.'

As he went down the rickety old back stairs shaking the shack with every plunk of his big feet on a step my wife sat down on the sink and began to weep. 'Santa Claus,' she finally said. 'Santa Claus. And I thought there wasn't any.' 'Look out for the cockroaches,' I warned her, 'they'll walk away with you!'

"Of course, " Joe finished, "I'd like to say that I beat my breast, stood on my honor and refused the filthy lucre, that I let the house stay dark and cold and my wife and kids go hungry. Nuts--I did not. I took

I took the job and I delivered hooch until January third. Night and day I was on the go, and besides the first twenty he gave me, the Big Fellow paid me off at just \$237.00, and the first thing we did was move out of the cockroach flat.

The preceding documents indicate clearly the nature of the personal equation with which we are dealing in the case of our observers. To those accustomed to the fairly clearcut distinctions that existed in pre-war Europe, between one nation and another, based on differences of speech and local customs, and to those accepting the popular theories of supposed inherent racial and national characteristics, the American, more specifically the San Francisco situation, must to say the least, seem extremely strange and chaotic. Utterly unknown in Europe. The explanation, however, is not far to seek. In spite of all the contradictions the American scene does make for tolerance. The economic determinants are felt here even where they are not understood, in a fashion. Here the picture is not obscured by the film of an officially inculcated tradition of eternally fixed barriers between one group and another. The presence here of members of every conceivable race and group and the numerous gradations of adjustment to American life, actually nullify the strength of such theories and make it imperative for the group that has been here longest and has been in power most completely and most continuously, i.e. the so called Anglo-Saxon group, to postulate a national goal that could absorb all these differences. Thus the average American cannot as has just been pointed out help becoming aware whether consciously or not, of the essentially economic basis of his conflicts and difficulties with the newcomers. He may resort to mythical constructions, such as those we have quoted, to ward off their pressure and their competition yet in his clearer moments those myths lose much of their force and mischievousness. And this is natural enough for such myths

can only thrive on a soil carefully prepared for chauvinism, where their economic aspects are disguised by a thick undergrowth of tradition and by a relentlessly imposed illiteracy and backwardness.

CHAPTER II

The Social-Economic History of San Francisco, 1848-1930

To understand the behavior and reactions of the Italian immigrants in San Francisco I shall begin with a brief survey of the social-economic environment into which they were transported.

San Franciscan history begins with the Gold Rush. From being an utterly unimportant trading and military post it became, within ten years, a thriving port, the clearing house for a vast mining area and something of an international and cosmopolitan metropolis. The influx of peoples from all parts of the world and from all sections of the population began then and this has always remained one of its outstanding characteristics. What little relation existed between the occupations to which the newcomers willingly submitted here and those for which they had been trained, can best be illustrated by a single example. Of the thirty people employed in the building of a brick ware-house in 1859, three were preachers, two lawyers, three physicians, six bookkeepers, two blacksmiths and one a shoemaker.

This abrupt change of occupation, and uprooting of values has colored the history of the city in a number of specific ways, but in none more turbulently and dramatically than by the manner in which the forces of labor and capital have been ranged against each other, and by the manner in which alien races and nationalities have become the cats-paw of contending interests. Though class lines and class distinctions were forgotten in a manner that had possibly never been witnessed before in the history of the United States, the anarchical unleashing of the lowest passions of man in their wild scramble for gold, distorted and dulled any real understanding between members of different races or nationalities.

It in no way made for tolerance.

Race between 1849-1860 was defined very roughly indeed. Native-born Americans, Englishmen, Germans and Irish belonged to one race; Chinese, French, Spanish, Mexicans and Spanish-Americans to another. Italians, Portugese and Greeks would have been included in this second had there been many here. The members of this second "race" were cheated, maltreated and murdered wherever found, particularly in the mining area. Thousands were forced to leave and return to their native countries. Others migrated south into the San Joaquin Valley and still others became robbers and bandits. Part of the reputation for violence which the Mediterranean peoples subsequently acquired where it is not a wilfull lie, can be attributed to the activities of these unfortunate people, who responded to assasination and pillage by daring holdups and murders.

Of the pandemonium that reigned during the early period of the Gold Rush, this is not the place to speak. We are only interested in that phase of it connected with the fixing of certain traditions.

A large percentage of the native-born Americans had come from the south and this explains the strong sympathies for secession that existed when the Civil War broke out in 1861. There were, however, few slaves although slavery was held to be a legal institution. The native-born Americans joined by the Germans, English and Irish who had themselves only come to America a short time before, transferred all their socially and economically engendered prejudices to those whom they, humorously enough, designated as foreigners. Since these "foreigners" certainly had swartheir complexions that the Americans and since the Americans were predominantly southerners, it is perhaps not unwarranted to say that part, at least, of the antiforeign agitation represented the attempt of these southerners to equate the "foreigners" with the negroes, an equation always dear to the heart of Anglo-Saxon Americans.

In 1851 it would have been difficult to foresee that San Francisco was eventually to be dominated by the Anglo-Saxon. The newspaper Alta California in the issue of February 7, 1851, with the customary rhetoric of the day, gloried in the cosmopolitan character of the city.

"From the sunny climes of Spain and Italy, from the fairylands of Persia and Arabia, from the regions of snow and ice in Norway and Russia, from the corn and vinelands of pleasant France, from the British Isles and the colonies, from the green South America, from the imperial dominions of the near relative of the sun and moon, and from the golden islands of the Pacific, have they come in myriads to California. In our streets the fair European jostles with swarthy Kanaka or the darker Hindoo; the pious Musselman says his daily prayers as he passes the churches of the Christian; the calculating German drives hard bargains with the volatile French, and the stiff-made (sic) Yankee daily deals with the long-tailed Chinaman. Such an omnium gatherum of humanity has never before been witnessed in the world's history."*

Small wonder then that the right of one part of the population, and one by no means markedly the larger, to dictate who was to work in the mines and who was to be regarded as the legally privileged, should have been seriously challenged. As early as the spring of 1850 the "foreigners" sent out a notice calling for a mass protest against these unwarranted pretensions:

"It is time to unite" says the notice: "Frenchmen, Chileans, Peruvians, Mexicans, there is the highest necessity of putting an end to the vexations of the Americans in California: If you do not intend to allow yourselves to be fleeced by a band of miserable fellows who are repudiated by their own country, then unite and go to the camp of Sonora next Sunday:

there we will try to guarantee security for all, and put a bridle in the mouths of that horde who call themselves citizens of the United States, thereby profaning that country.*

They had ample justification for protesting not only on humanitarian grounds but on the basis of the money they paid into the State treasury. In the decade from 1854-1865 the Foreigner Miner's licenses yielded one-eighth of the total income of the State and in the period from 1850 to 1870, one-half.

But all was of no avail. The State legislature was completely controlled by the native-born Americans and by the middle of 1850 the foreigners were in full retreat. It is estimated that in that year fifteen to twenty thousand Mexicans and an equal number of Chileans left the country. About the same time the Latins proper, i.e. the Spaniards with a sprinkling of Italians and Portugese, were driven from the mines and took to gardening and whatever farming was possible then. The French were likewise dispersed, a few of them returning to their native land and a few joining the filibustering expedition into northern Mexico. The stage was thus cleared for the next of the great battles of California, the battle between the Americans and the Chinese.

Yet even in spite of the briefness of the period during which they were present in large numbers, i. e. between 1848-1858, the foreigners left their impress on San Francisco life. It would be ridiculous, of course, to imagine that the Spaniards, Italians, French, South Americans etc; who came to San Francisco during the Gold Rush were influenced by any more estimable motives than were their American competitors. But they came from countries possessing definite cultural traditions. The Americans, on the other hand, were

* Quoted from Cross, *ibid.* p. 298.

frontiersmen, many of whom had, for a long time, been separated from the constraints of civilization even that form of civilization which existed in the region between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi at the early part of the nineteenth century. Tenuous as may have been the refinements of civilization the Mexicans and South Americans who came here possessed, and shabby as may have been the remnants of refinements and culture the French, Spanish, Italians and others introduced, still they had an enormous appeal for the crude American backwoodsmen brutalized and emotionally impoverished by their conquest of the West. They gobbled up what the foreigner had to offer them in this regard much as they hated him for his external good manners, a trait Anglo-Saxons have, from time immemorial, regarded as superfluous and a sign of weakness. They were at all times ready to cut his throat when he competed with them in the mines, in business or in industry yet they envied him his enjoyment of life and experienced a profound sense of inferiority in his presence. Thus there arose that shabby genteel civilization of the Gold Rush, a civilization rendered all the more piquant and glamorous because of the injection into it of three contrasting traits, the realism and sophistication of the Chinese, the uncouth virility of the American backwoodsmen, and the directness and swagger of the English and Irish adventurers.

In this conglomerate and colorful culture the native-born American remained at first a purely passive spectator and when, subsequently, he participated more actively and originally, both the content and certain general trends of San Francisco culture had become more or less definitely fixed. This was particularly true for the

theatre, for music, and for a love of pageantry as well as for the less intellectual but highly important aspects of a civilization, its food habits and its form of gambling.

In its lack of parochialism and in the broadness of its interest and receptivity, no theatre or music audience in the United States could compare with that of San Francisco in the famous decade between 1843-1860. The number of plays produced was legion, English authors, of course, predominating. Twenty-one of Shakespeare's plays were produced. But there were also translations and adaptations of French and German dramatists. Operas were performed in the original Italian, French and German, a proceeding hardly known anywhere else in the United States at that time except at times, possibly, in New York and, of course, New Orleans. But perhaps even more significant was the fact that the same opera was often given in the original and in an English translation.

After 1860 this cosmopolitan tradition gradually died out and by 1900 little indeed of it was left except a vague memory and the habit for foreign actor troupes and opera companies to have San Francisco on their itinerary. Yet it could always easily be revived even if it was only into a remote and watered semblance of its former vitality, as new groups of foreigners, particularly Jews and Italians, became domiciled in San Francisco.

Apart from the theatre and opera no intellectual life of any pretensions existed either in San Francisco, or, for that matter, anywhere else in California, between 1860 and 1900. The writers who had been inspired by the events of the tumultuous Gold Rush decade had all left for other parts of the United States or Europe. It was not until

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the less intellectual but highly imporatr

the eighteen-nineties, with the founding of the Leland Stanford University and the renovation of the University of California that all this changed. But the new faculties had to be imported from the east. California was still practically a frontier post in almost every respect. With the significant functioning of these two colleges, however, a new era was inaugurated. The eastern educators brought with them their whole elaborate educational system - grade schools, high schools, and colleges. San Francisco and its immediate environment, between 1900 and 1920, became an enviable place not only for Californians but for individuals from other parts of the country. The one drawback was the unfortunate influence exercised by those who had amassed great fortunes during the years 1890-1910, upon the educational policies of the various institutions, state and private, to which they had so generously contributed.

San Francisco underwent even more momentous social and economic transformations during the same years. After the intense excitement of 1848-1860, marked by tremendous fluctuations in the fortunes of the city and by the temporary affluence of many of its inhabitants often to be followed by heartrending misery, San Francisco settled down to a ten-year period of fairly consistent prosperity. In the ten years preceding these, however, just as the artistic-literary atmosphere had been fixed so, the ground had been laid for all the social and economic conflicts that were to play so large a part in her history--the attempts of the trades and workingmen to organize and to maintain their scale of wages and the determined efforts of employers to prevent such organization first, by inducing the immigration of laborers from the eastern states and then by utilizing convict and Chinese labor. Both movements had many disastrous consequences.

In trying to safeguard themselves against the competition of the Chinese so systematically fostered by the employers, the working class, skilled and unskilled, developed an irrational and malignant race antagonism which was to prove exceedingly harmful, both for their souls and for their own ultimate economic good. The confusion was all the greater and dangerous because in the twenty-year period between 1865-1885 the labor movement was partially dominated by a radical outlook which should have been basically hostile to race prejudice and which should have opened the eyes of the labor leaders to the true nature of the forces behind the employment of the Chinese under the conditions existing in San Francisco. Their failure to understand these forces allowed them to fall easy victims to a callously manipulated campaign of race antagonism. This has persisted to the present day, and the irrationality and misconception of the actual facts and of the forces involved have become traditionally crystallized.

As late as 1910 a writer on the history of California labor legislation still had the effrontery to say:

"It is evident...that the motives back of this legislation (to exclude Negroes and Chinese) were not purely economic. We repeatedly meet with dignified discussions of the social evils due to the presence of elements in the population incapable of assimilation. Complex race antagonisms and resentment of the thought of enforced association with what were looked upon as inferior races gave increased determination and bitterness of feeling to the efforts to exclude these competitors.

"Undoubtedly the opposition to the Chinese was greatly strengthened by the fear of economic competition, and this fear was increased to a panic when the large number of incoming Chinese forcefully reminded the Californians of the vast accumulations of population from which this stream of immigration flowed.*

*Lucile Eaves - A History of California Labor Legislation, University of California Publications in Economics, Vol. 11, 1910, p. 440

This lack of realism on the part of labor with regard to the racial question produced a far-reaching stultification of mind and led to demagoguery, anarchy and wholesale corruption in all phases of the political and economic struggle which for cynical indifference and organized raids on the public domain and the public finances by the best citizens of the state, has no equal in American politics. It permitted a man of such undisciplined a mind and character as the Irish immigrant, Dennis Kearney, to exercise an undue influence on labor circles, much to its discredit and its ultimate harm and left the Southern Pacific and kindred corporations untrammelled opportunity to control the state.

A part of this corruption, we have just seen, can be laid at the door of the labor leaders. Most of it, however, came from the nouveau riche group that had developed there and the associations and corporations into which they had organized themselves. There is a peculiar ruthlessness and cynicism in their behavior not often met with elsewhere and this can perhaps be explained by the fact that they preserved in their persons and their behavior a type of adventurer-bandit psychology which is ethically reprehensible at all times, but which is, at least, explicable in an epoch like the Gold Rush. Avarice, greed, animal cunning and vigilantism were comprehensible then. Unfortunately, these corporations carried over the psychology of the Gold Rush days into their later dealings, long after there was the remotest excuse for the mind and the emotions to function in this manner. Other corporations in the United States and elsewhere, have had an unenviable reputation for unscrupulousness but rarely has it been equalled by that enjoyed by the Southern Pacific. Until its external overthrow in 1910 it was in complete control of the whole machinery of government. Its sinister tentacles enveloped every phase of corporate life. Its

ruthlessness became a byword.

The issue between labor and capital was thus carried on in an atmosphere of irrationalism and violence unknown, to the same degree, anywhere else in the United States.

It was in such an environment that San Francisco slowly developed its specific physiognomy. In some respects the sharpness of the struggle led to positive and beneficial results. If, on the one hand, it created a corporation like the Southern Pacific, on the other hand it led to organizational activity on the part of labor which eventually made the city a strongly entrenched unionized center. Unfortunately to attain it the Chinese and Negroes and subsequently the Japanese had to be frightfully maltreated and disfranchized. But this only altered the situation temporarily. As fast as one racial group became eliminated the employers brought in and exploited another. And then ^{when} it was no longer possible to utilize members of another race to cheapen labor they fought their battle against the demands of labor by introducing Portuguese, Mexicans and Slaves and finally resorted to demoralized and impoverished native-born workers from the southern and marginal states.

The exact number of individuals, the Italians excluded, the employers had at their disposal between 1890 and 1930 to be used potentially in their struggle with labor are given by the following tables taken from the U.S. census (1)

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- (1) Some of these figures include offspring of marriages where only one parent is of foreign birth. This is particularly true of the figures of the Irish.

FOREIGN POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO AND ALAMEDA COUNTIES
(Excluding Italians) BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1890-1930)

COUNTRY	SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY					ALAMEDA COUNTY				
	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Atlantic Islands	67	86			890	1,413	2,258	136	231	5,216
Armenia				234	928				70	542
Australia	923	1,096	1,347		1,551	164	1,705	594		1,633
Austria	1,263	1,841	6,315	3,694	5,833	262	324	2210	1,277	2,929
Canada	4,371	4,770	8,023	7,083	21,297	2,196	2,757	403	5,942	20,639
Central & S. Amer.	356		320	1,815	4,458	116		123	517	1,150
China	24,613	10,762	10,582	7,744	16,303	3,294	1,956	4588	4,505	3,700
Czecho-Slovakia				757	2,094				256	1,036
Denmark	1,785	2,171	4,243	3,389	8,091	1,265	1,484	4384	3,115	8,797
England	9,828	8,956	14,050	26,464	10,774	3,370	3,739	9292	7,216	24,756
Finland		935	1,846	1,810	3,569		140	725	1,153	2,921
France	4,663	4,870	8,931	6,908	13,921	855	1,020	3176	2,503	6,003
Germany	26,422	35,194	48,890	18,513	55,316	5,090	6,106	19,194	7,422	29,858
Greece			2,274	3,204	5,922			869	1,132	1,765
Holland	207	244		788	1,890	45	81		453	2,234
Hungary		315	1,247	2,390	1,157		152	330	564	1,095
Ireland	30,718	15,963	54,413	18,271	59,311	5,591	5,285	13,928	5,217	20,196
Japan	621	1,852	4,518	5,358	6,250	196	1,178	326	5,221	5,715
Jugo-Slavia				1,320	4,157				918	2,114
Mexico	1,452	1,459	1,763	3,793	3,039	269	223	496	1,575	1,171
Norway	1,396	2,172	4,735	3,121	7,998	358	557	2261	1,756	5,957
Poland	501	538		2,152	6,546	43	76		649	1,943
Portugal	448	530	570	816	1,604	2,209	2,710	7619	7,886	22,059
Rumania				765					124	
Russia	1,064	1,511	6,325	5,752	13,834	94	149	1770	1,402	3,922
Scotland	3,131	3,000	5,340	3,569	10,656	988	1,140	3217	2,609	10,918
Spain	220	235	1,170	2,500	4,900	51	55	184	1,576	3,642
Sweden	3,594	5,248	9,736	6,468	15,216	1,096	1,708	9728	4,124	12,371
Switzerland	1,696	2,085	3,832	3,569	6,661	408	588	1582	2,609	3,595
Syria				216					86	
Turkey			722					154		
Wales	357	386		445	1,515	172	256		878	1,766
Others	1,328	1,503	24,685	1,696	6,579	325	304	21015	542	2,407
Total Native White of Foreign Parentage				206,285						142,830
Indians			46	45	151			41	56	182
Negroes				2414	3803			41	6320	10150

This briefly was the San Francisco to which the Italian immigrants had to adjust themselves. They did not come here in any appreciable numbers until 1890. By that time the city had passed through many transformations. After the Gold Rush it became, for a time, something of a manufacturing city. Its character as an important trading post, a fishing center, and a financial center acquired at about the same time, it was destined never to lose. As the rich valleys of Sonoma, Sacramento and San Joaquin counties came under the plough and were covered with wine grapes and orchards, San Francisco acquired an additional significance, that of being the clearing-house for this new and rich Hinterland. Only in this last phase of its development did the Italians participate significantly. For the earlier developments they were too late. In 1890 there were 5,212 in the city; in 1900, 7,508; in 1910, 5,308; in 1920, 7,599; and in 1930, 9,894. San Francisco in the same years, more than quadrupled its population, it being 634,394 in 1930.

But if they arrived late and if they added no new contours to the life here, still from 1900 on, they participated actively in every phase of its existence. Today, 1935, the greatest banker of the state, is an Italian, the mayor is an Italian, and the nation head of the American Legion is an Italian. Only in the intellectual life of the community is their influence negligible. They have produced no scientists and no scholars of note, nor does any member of their group occupy an important chair in any of the colleges of the state. Similarly, no leader of public opinion, conservative, liberal or radical has emerged from out their ranks. On the whole they have identified themselves, with praiseworthy skill and alacrity, to the prevailing mores of the native-born Californian even to some of the distressing features of his culture such as his susceptibility to political corruption and to vigilantism.

CHAPTER III

THE PROVENIENCE OF THE ITALIAN POPULATION IN SAN FRANCISCO

Today, there are in the city of San Francisco, in addition to the 27,311 born in Italy, 30,710 born here. In the adjoining counties for which San Francisco is the principal outlet the figures for 1930 are as follows:

	<u>Foreign-born</u>	<u>Native-born of foreign or Mixed parentage</u>
San Mateo	4,736	4,504
Marin	1,820	1,925
Alameda	9,894	12,160
Contra Costa	4,595	5,799 = 45,433

In San Francisco and the neighboring counties we thus have 48,356 foreign-born Italians and 55,098 native-born Americans of Italian or mixed parentage, which together gives us 103,454 individuals who are more or less directly in contact with Italian mores and mind. The entire state had in 1930, 107,249 individuals of foreign birth and 129,373 native-born individuals of Italian or mixed parentage. Forty-five per cent of the Italian population in other words, is concentrated around San Francisco and if we add the Italian populations of Napa, Solano, and Sonoma counties who are in intimate contact with the metropolitan area of San Francisco, the percentage is increased to fifty.

The information we are using embraced two counties, San Francisco and Alameda, most of it coming from San Francisco. The importance of obtaining information from Alameda county lay in the fact that we thus included farmers, and it would be impossible to understand the functioning and the reactions of the San Francisco Italians unless we keep in mind insistently the interchange between small businessmen and farmer on the one hand, and industrial laborer and agricultural laborer, on the other, an interchange that not only holds for San Francisco but held with

equal strength for Italy.

The discussion that follows applies to all sections of the population except the extremely wealthy and the well-to-do. No fortune accumulated by the Italians in San Francisco goes back, however, more than one generation so that although, strictly speaking, the information about the wealthy families of today is inadequate, much of what can be deduced from the examination of the life-history of the small businessman holds, on the whole, for them as well.

It has been generally assumed that the overwhelming percentage of Italians in San Francisco came from northern Italy. On the basis of the six hundred families studied this contention is not borne out. Roughly speaking, about thirty-six per cent were born in southern Italy and Sicily, ten per cent in central Italy, and fifty-four per cent in northern Italy. Northern Italy, is, of course, a purely artificial designation including as it does, such widely different areas ethnically, geographically and economically as Piedmont, Liguria, i.e. Genoa and its environment, Venetia, i.e. Venice and its environment, Lombardy, and Tuscany. Breaking up this northern contingent into its constituent elements we find that one-sixth came from the Piedmont countryside, one-sixth being from Turin; thirty per cent from Tuscany, of whom the vast majority are from Florence itself; about eighteen per cent from Lombardy, half of them from Milan, and about eighteen per cent from Lombardy, half of them from Milan, and about eighteen per cent from Genoa and Venice.

In short, every region of Italy is represented in the Italian population of San Francisco, even the newly regained provinces of Trentino and Trieste. In terms of Italian speech the representation is even more complete, for it includes individuals from French Corsica and the Swiss province of Ticino, and the so-called Swiss-Italians. For no other part of the United States, I believe, is this even remotely true.

The seven main areas from which the population has come - Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Venetia, Tuscany, Latium and southern Italy - presuppose a tremendous diversity in physical types, language and cultural traits.

Piedmont and Liguria which, after a fashion belong together, have borne the brunt of foreign invasions from the days of the great barbarian incursions more than two thousand years ago. The result has been a hopeless intermingling of the three dominant divisions of the white race - the so called Mediterranean, Alpine and Nordic. Those superficial racial theorists who are prone to contend that the northern Italian is more easily assimilable to American culture than the southern must then, in all good faith, be willing to admit that it has nothing to do with the pigmentation of the eyes, the color of the hair, the shape of the head, or stature.

The dialectic variations in Piedmont are not very great but Genoese is, of course, an utterly unintelligible language to the Piedmontese. Culturally the French influence has, for at least a hundred years, been very marked in Piedmont and this, plus the Austrian influence, has really set Piedmont quite apart from the rest of Italy. In fact it is somewhat difficult to think of this section as essentially Italian. No individuals who played an important part either in Italian politics or culture arose there until the nineteenth century. Then, of course, it became the cradle of Italian unity and an intellectual subcenter. During the nineteenth century, together with the adjoining Lombardy, it developed into the economically dominant section of Italy and today contains almost one-quarter of the population of the whole of the country.

Liguria, particularly its famous port Genoa, has had an entirely different history and has been part and parcel of Italian civilization since

the early Middle Ages. Within the last century, however, its close proximity to the Italian and French Riviera and its transatlantic connections have given it inhabitants an international outlook which it had lost for about two hundred years.

Lombardy with its great metropolis Milan became, in the nineteenth century, the most highly industrialized section of Italy. Its cultural physiognomy, not to speak of the physical type of its people, has been specifically influenced by its long contact with Austria. Because of its industrialization and these intimate relations with the Germanic nations to the North, labor struggles played an important role in its history for the fifty years preceding Mussolini. Together with the workers' organizations of the province of Emilia (Bologna, etc;) it was the pivotal area for the well-known cooperatives of northern Italy which were so brutally exterminated by Mussolini.

Venetia, to an even larger extent than Lombardy, has been for the last one hundred and fifty years strongly influenced by Austria. Only to a limited degree has it participated in the new Italy inaugurated by Cavour and Victor Emanuel I although, naturally enough, it was partially drawn into the new economic developments that, from 1890-1920, were centered in Lombardy.

Of Tuscany little need be said. Culturally and intellectually it has been the center of Italian life since the thirteenth century and although throughout the eighteenth and part of the nineteenth century it was almost as impotent politically as the Papal States--Emilia, the Marches, Umbria and Latium--its prestige was still so strong that for a brief period,

between 1804 and 1871, it was the capital of reunited Italy. It has always been a rich agricultural area and a region of active town life. In the industrial development of the last two generations it has played only a small role.

The sections which until 1860 comprised the Papal dominions, possess a peculiar interest for us. Geographically they are partly mountainous and barren, partly lowland and fertile. They were until the last thirty years or more, renowned for their traditional political apathy. Within the last thirty years, however, all political movements have been represented there, often in violent form. It was a center of socialism, of republicanism and of fascism. One of the columns of the famous March on Rome in 1922, when the fascists seized power, was supposed to have started from Bologna. The March, of course, never took place and Mussolini rode in a Pullman car from Milan to Rome to become premier. Yet in spite of all this, the famous or infamous plebiscite of 1926 whereby Mussolini attempted to demonstrate to the world that the nation was with him, the Bolognese still had the courage to cast 8,000 votes against him, a very creditable showing considering the fact that the free expression of opinion was so completely muzzled.

Of Rome itself no more need be said than that it became the capital and administrative center of the new Italy after 1871 with all the advantages this implied.

Lastly we come to southern Italy, i.e. the large area embracing the provinces of Campania (Naples and the surrounding region) Apulia, Basilicata and Calabria on the mainland, and the Island of Sicily with its capital Palermo. Apart from two regions, the one around Palermo and the

other around Naples, characterized by an intensive cultivation of the soil, this whole section is so completely cut up by mountain ranges with non-intercommunicable valleys which, in addition, have no access to the sea, that it has been for many centuries the most backward section of Italy, economically and socially. At one time, of course, between 500 B.C. and 100 A.D. it was one of the richest and most prosperous portions of the country as well as the center of culture. But foreign exploitation and economic ravages, together with climatic alternations of extreme violence--torrential rains followed by long period of intense drought--have completely destroyed it. During the nineteenth century, despairing of any improvement, millions of its people emigrated to the Americas, north and south. Today it is still the home of many large estates that have been unworked for so many years that they have almost become unworkable. The much heralded improvements inaugurated by Mussolini with admirable publicity have in no way improved the lot of the peasant or broken up the holdings of the big landlords. They have been confined fairly exclusively to the building of roads--imperatively needed, of course, and school houses.

It is in such a rich and diversified environment that the San Franciscan Italians were born. General statements, however, give no clear picture of the facts. It may, therefore, be of some value and interest to let the newcomers speak for themselves. The following three chapters will therefore be devoted to the story of their lives and the chain of circumstances which brought them to the Golden Gate.

CHAPTER IV

THE FISHERMEN OF SAN FRANCISCO

No account of the Italians of San Francisco would be complete without special reference to the Fisherman's Wharf and Hunter's Point and the colonies of fishermen and the Italians bound up with their life. Not only

the fishermen themselves but the owners and promoters as well are Italians. (Today, whatever may have been the case previously, they are preponderantly of Sicilian origin) Theirs is a community within a community, one untouched by the outside world and coming into contact with it only when business demands it. There was consequently no assimilation to American customs or American attitudes such as the ordinary man understand them, until recently. Today the heavy hand of modernity is upon their trade and upon their craftsmanship and the older men are inclined, in non-Italian fashion, to wax romantic about the encroachments of that American civilization which to them is distinctively a civilization of forestieri - of foreigners whose representatives they so well remember in Italy where they played with life and preyed upon life.

Wherever in California there is fishing on a commercial basis, you are sure to find Italians. Their business sense is as keen and forthright as is their instinct of workmanship. The food needs of a city as large as San Francisco are very great. So night and day the trucks and trains must keep running, the warehouses and commission district stores keep their stocks moving to supply the populace. There is no let up as the small army of fishermen chug out in their little launches through the Golden Gate to catch the fish San Francisco consumes in enormous quantities. At all costs restaurants must be supplied with fish, hotels, markets and homes.

Hundreds of boats and many hundreds of men make up the fishing industry of San Francisco and a more carefree, hardier crew it would be hard to find.

Few of the owners and members of the crews live on their boats. Their homes, however, invariable are near the wharves from which they operate; and every California fishing port of importance has its "Fishing Village". A commercial fisherman associates with commercial fishermen, and their families have little in common with the world outside their "villages".

Of necessity, fish boat crews are well fed. The exceptions to this rule are the craft of Orientals, but their number is negligible. Let me give a sample of a meal on a boat owned by an Italian and manned by four Italians and one Portuguese: four kinds of sausages, three kinds of cheese, celery, lettuce, mixed pickles, rye bread and butter, canned pears and gingersnaps, good wine and indifferent coffee with canned milk. With the exception of the coffee, the meal was served cold, as the boat was out on a cruise of only six hours. On longer runs, the crew said, hot meals were prepared in a mininutive galley.

The Italian follows the fish just as instinctively as a gull trails a scavenger ship. He seems particularly fitted for the task of fisherman; the trade lures him as much as a sport as a means of life. He excels in pursuit of any kind of fish from shrimps to salmon, smelt to sardine, lobster to crab. And wherever there is a cannery or a fish wharf there is a colony of Latins, with Italians predominating.

The village of a dozen or more shacks on the flat land that stretches back from Hunter's Point is strictly Italian. The land on which these fishermen have built their little homes has never been deeded to occupants of the shacks. They pay no rent, and they have nailed together the crudest buildings to be occupied, in most instances, temporarily, when the shrimp plant at the tip of Hunter's Point is in seasonal operation. The occupants of these crude homes engage in shrimp netting or are employed in the plant at such times as it is open. In "off seasons" most of them join the

fishing village at the western base of Telegraph Hill.

It cost the occupants of Hunter's Point shacks little or nothing to build their temporary homes. Much of the material from which the small dwellings were constructed was salvaged from tidelands in the vicinity. None of the houses is more than two tiny rooms; most of them are single room shelters. Crudely built, they are equally poorly furnished. Yet the two into which I gained admission were clean. One was constructed of salvaged sheet-iron nailed over a framework of salvaged two-by-fours. Undoubtedly, this little home is extremely hot when there is sun, and cold in seasons of rain. Some of the shacks have water piped into the house; other tenants obtain their water from a community tap in the backyard of a neighbor. The occupants depend on wood for cooking and heat, salvaging their fuel from the tidelands. Also the places are lighted by kerosene lamps.

Half a dozen or more milk goats are tethered a short distance from these homes, feeding on marsh grass that covers unused space of the peninsula. Two factors are now conspiring to wreck this old life, the breaking away of the children and the floating reduction plant.

A floating reduction plant is a ship converted into a factory. These plants buy sardines from a fleet of small boats, then convert the fish into oil, fish meal and fertilizer. They make no pretense at manufacturing a product fit for human consumption. The oil and fish meal are sold almost exclusively to poultry establishments for use in forcing fowls to early maturity and egg production. Humorously enough the workers on these floating reduction plants are largely Italians and although the promoters and owners are largely Americans.

The first floating reduction plant started operations four years ago. Unit No. 2 made its appearance the following season. Four plants were working last season, and six are reported ready to take to the waters September 1, 1934 the opening date of the sardine season in North California.

A reduction plant generally anchors twelve miles off shore, out of jurisdiction of the State. However, it is supplied by boats that fish either within or without the State's jurisdiction. Inasmuch as the fishing boats can work nearer to their "mother" factory, they can sell to the floating plant for less than if forced to bring their catch twenty or thirty miles to a shore cannery. Also, the shore canner must pay the State 50 cents a ton on all fish brought to the plant and is prohibited by law from manufacturing edible sardines into anything but human food. His manufacture of fish meal and fertilizer must, under the law, come from offal and fish that reach the plant unfit for human consumption. In brief, his by-products take nothing from the world's food-wealth; whereas, the floating competitor turns hundreds of thousands of pounds of valuable food into hen tonic, with which the market already is over-supplied.

The floating plant brings its products into port duty free, so customs officials have ruled, because those products did not originate in a foreign country. The fact they were produced by foreigners has no bearing on the issue under the customs laws.

As a pound oval tin of California sardines retails today at from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 cents - they have been as low as 8 cents - packers depended largely on their by-products to keep the business going. Now, they insist, a \$10,000,000 industry, employing many thousand men and women, must be scrapped unless a way can be found to suppress the floating reduction plants.

But let me return to the old fishermen themselves in whom the old life is still incorporated.

The Story of Pete:

Pete is the patriarch of the village at Hunter's Point. He insists that the Italian likes his goat milk in preference to that of cows. At seasons when the colony shifts to the Fishing Village, the goats are taken down the peninsula, Pete says, to be farmed out to gardeners - also Italians - who readily consent to feed the animals for the milk.

Pete - if he has any other name even his neighbors do not seem to know it - has been a resident of the Point colony periodically for more than 20 years. He took up residence in a shack of his own construction at the opening of the shrimp plant on the Point and has found employment seasonally there ever since.

He is a very old man, about eighty. Before entering the shrimping trade he was a member of a crew of one of the fishing boats with a berth at Fisherman's Wharf. He turned to shrimp fishing when he became too old to stand the strain as a purse-seiner or gill-netter. Pete does not know how long he has been in California; but says he came here from Italy as a boy. His father worked on the early-day fishing boats; and Pete recalls when tidelands extended as far uptown as Sansone Street. He says he has seined sanddab and sole and caught them by lure in deep water that covered the spot where the Ferry Building now stands.

There was only a small Italian Colony at the foot of Telegraph Hill when Pete landed in California with his father. He has seen this Latin quarter grow from a few small buildings to a population of approximately 10,000.

He claims the Italian will go without proper clothing and stint himself on food to own a home. That, he adds, is especially true of the up-land or hill country Italians from the Tyrol district. Pete, himself, once owned a home at the base of Telegraph Hill, but was wiped out by fire. His wife died shortly after and now, he insists, he does not need a home.

"This place," he says, "is good enough when we are running the shrimp." It was a one-room shack.

"And what do you do when the shrimp plant closes?"

"Mend nets. There are lots of nets to mend on the water-front."

"Then net-mending is your real trade?"

"Oh, I can mend nets; but I like to fish. I like even to catch the shrimp."

Pete admits it is hard to live without a wife; but insists he is too old to marry, and that it would be difficult to support a wife at present. A wife who would support him, Pete continues, would be hard to find.

He has a little money laid by. "Not much. But I can die." Also he still pays tax on the land from which his home was burned. That, he says, will keep him when he is old. There is a sale for Telegraph Hill property even in these times, Pete says, and the valuations in that district have shown an increase in the last four years, while realty in other parts of the city has slipped continuously. Several wealthy Italians, Pete reports, have bought property on the hill at foreclosure in the last two years and are holding it for speculation.

Pete estimates there are at least ten Italians, or persons of Italian extraction, in San Francisco who are worth a million. All of them, he says, came here with virtually nothing, or were born here of poor parents.

He would like to return to Italy to "see Mussolini." "Everyone wants to see Mussolini. He's a great man."

"Would you like to return to live there?"

Peter ran his fingers through his long hair, and frowned. "I don't know. I was very young when I came here; and I have been here so long."

"How long?"

"Oh, maybe sixty years."

"Then you are not eighty?"

"I don't know. I never did know when I was born."

"Have you always been able to make a living in America/?"

"I have always been able to live. Sometimes I have no work. But I have never been to the Italian Board of Relief"

"Some people live off the Board all the time. Most of the Mexicans do. But I wouldn't go to the Board. I can live. If I can't fish, I can mend nets; if I can't mend nets I can cook shrimps. When I can't do anything I clean boats and nail up boxes in the cannery. Oh, I can live."

"You like the shrimping?"

Pete shakes his head. "I like the gill-net and the purse-seine and the lampara and the little boats. I don't like the shrimp. But I am an old man. And an old man cannot go with the purse-seine and the lampara boat."

By "lampara boat" Pete means the smaller fishing craft that originated on the Mediterranean before Christ. It has changed little in shape and construction since, and is said to be the most seaworthy little boat ever designed. It has come to be called "lampara" I believe, because that is the name of the seine it usually carries.

Pete says he owns several of the goats tethered on Hunter's Point, and that he loans them to poor Italians, who take turn-by-turn in supplying Pete with milk.

It costs him very little to live. He has plenty of milk from the farmed out goats; free fish. He goes to "packing town" not far from the point for his meat; and he kills the buck kids as his goat multiplies. The meat Pete can't eat when he "sacrifices" a goat is distributed in the colony.

"Nearly always," Pete says, "they pay back in food."

Pete's back is a little bent, his face leatherlike, his hands gnarled. "Always," he says, "I work hard."

Pete serves a large tumbler full of good claret wine.

"You make this?"

"I cannot make that good wine. It is made by my friend. I trade him fish and goat meat for good wine."

Will the visitor stay for lunch? Pete has some very fine fresh shrimp. Oh, no, he will not boil the shrimp. That is not the best way. Peel them and fry them in olive oil. That is the way for shrimp to be good.

Pete peels his fresh shrimp with a single jerk. It is an art. He fries it deep-fat in oil. It is very good, like the wine; but Pete's black bread is very bad, his lettuce wilted. The goat's milk cheese he serves makes up for that.

No, he did not make the cheese. It is "sapsago" The wife of a neighbor only knows how to make "sapsago."

Pete serves another too generous mug of wine. We drink from heavy porcelean cups. Always, Pete says, he has drunk wine. He would like to accompany the guest downtown. Maybe there will be nets to mend. The man has been on a boat all night; has not slept. Still, he does not appear tired. These Italians are good seamen.

Pete does not lock his shack door on leaving. His neighbors might want to borrow something.

Pietro, Born in Rome.

One of the oldest fishermen in San Francisco is Pietro, who has been sailing out through the Golden Gate for thirty-five years. From the bay he has watched the skyline of San Francisco change many times-once quickly and tragically in the earthquake and fire of 1906. Pietro's story is interesting because it is a bit different from that of the usual immigrant.

He was born in Rome, Italy in 1864. When he was old enough to work he was sent to his brother's farm outside the city. But he had no liking for farming and when he was sixteen he came back to Rome and managed to live by doing any odd jobs a boy of his years could find. His parents were still in Rome but he did not return to them, being afraid they would send him back to the farm. When he was eighteen he got work in a shoe manufacturing concern, where he worked for ten years. Then he got married. His wife bore him two sons-lived with him four years-and then vanished with the two boys so completely that he has never found a trace of them. It was then he began to go down--he gambled, drank and very soon he was without either money or friends.

It was then his family stepped in and, after a long conclave, he was persuaded to come to America. He makes it plain that it was ^{not} because they loved him he was advanced money by his family to make the trip, but merely to get rid of him once and for all. So at the age of thirty-five with a rather full half life behind him and no particular hope or ambition for the future Pietro came to America. He hadn't one friend or relative in the United States, he had no plans. All he knew was that in the larger cities there were Italian colonies where at least he could be among his own people.

He stayed in New York for three years until 1902. He says they were very happy years. Everything was new to him; he was among his own people, and for the first time he began to take an interest in study. Because he was old and large he didn't want to go to school--so he hired an Italian who was well educated to teach him the language and also grammar school subjects about all of which he knew little or nothing. He did not work while he was in New York; he had money and the New World was very interesting to him. This was his undoing--he began to gamble and drink in New York and soon, as in Rome, he was without money or friends.

It was then he came to San Francisco--not directly by any means--for it took him two years to get here. He had five dollars when he left New York. He just turned his face westward and literally walked out of the great city, walked because then he didn't know how to jump freights or ride passenger trains without paying fare. But he soon learned. The easy life of the hob was very much to his liking. He went up and down the United States from Canada to the Mexican border many times and never once did he go hungry for he was always willing to work--a little. He packed wood in Utah, getting into a big sack and stamping it down with his feet; worked in the mines of Colorado and Arizona; picked fruit in California and did many other odd jobs to keep himself going. In the spring of 1907 he came to San Francisco and here he has been ever since.

His first job in San Francisco was as a roustabout in a saloon on the old Barbary Coast. He says it was his knowledge of drinks that soon made him assistant bartender and then the main bartender. The saloon was a fisherman's hangout and he became interested in their tales of the work. The outdoor life was much to his liking and when he had saved a little money he bought a share in a boat. Many obstacles were put in his way when he tried

to break into the industry. He says it was a regular free-for-all at that time and he hints at a secret society that tried to frighten and run off new fishermen; he tells of times his nets were cut, not by large fish, but by knives. Fights were a daily occurrence, but as he was big and strong he could hold his own with anyone, face to face, and soon he was let alone to fish in peace.

After he had proved himself and been accepted, life became a very happy affair for him. He was with his own people; he was in a business that appealed to him; he was free, and he was making-money. The ride out through the darkness of the Gate in the early morning hours; the ever present jug of wine in the boat; the songs, the companionship of his own people, the free but hard life, all this was much to his liking and he thrived on it financially and physically.

Every trick of the trade he learned. That dealers on the wharf paid the best prices, when it was best to sell to the dealers and when best to go directly to the hotels or restaurants; what variety of fish was in demand; what kind was fit only for fertilizer factories.

But though he is a fine fisherman and very skillful at all anglesm Pietro's main interest seems to be in the life he has been able to lead as a fisherman. He seems to like most the companionship he enjoyed; the gathering of the families on a Sunday at the wharves to repair the nets and sing the songs and speak the language of the old country; the drinking bouts and the out-of-door life. But he adds rather sorrowfully that he is too old for much drinking now--a glass of wine now and then at the home and that is all.

It was at one of these Sunday outings at the wharves that he met his second wife. This was in 1908 when he was forty-four. He got married

and became a citizen of the United States on the same day. His wife was born in San Francisco and she was shocked to learn that he had been in America nearly ten years and hadn't taken out his papers. From the day of his second marriage Pietro's life fell into a smooth, rather monotonous groove. He fished, he raised a family, he became a good citizen,. He has four sons--one fishes with him, one is still in high school, one is a motion picture operator or a cameraman in Hollywood, one has about a year more to go before he is a doctor.

Pietro is seventy years old now. He is harried and grizzled yet he is still a strong man. The old wild days in Italy are far behind him, like a mist in his memory. He is very American. His family is here, his interests are here, all his life is here. To talk with him would lead one to believe he had been born here. He has had his troubles but, all in all, his adopted country has treated him very well indeed. And he is quick to say that he has treated America very well in return. All he cares about is that he keeps his health so that he can fish as long as he's able to walk on his two feet. For to Pietro fishing off the Golden Gate is not a business, but an art and should be respected as such.

Jacopa, Born in Croton:

From the town of Croton on the shores of Italy, Giuseppe came with his wife and two sons to San Francisco in the autumn of 1905. Giuseppe's family found to its dismay that the relatives they had in this city instead of being unbelievably rich as had been supposed were poor and had a hard time to keep themselves afloat. So almost without funds the former were forced to shift for themselves in a new country whose language they could not speak. Jacopo, the oldest son, twenty-one years of age, was the mainstay of the family. Even among their own people in North Beach the father and mother were bewildered and continually bemoaned the fate that caused them to leave Italy.

Jacopo, the son, speedily saw it was up to him to support the family. He easily accustomed himself to his adopted country and through friends was able to secure jobs. In this formative period of his American life he worked on the docks, chopped up fish in a Chinese market, handled fruit and vegetables in a dozen markets in the commission district, and managed to keep the family and send his younger brothers to school. He was picking up the language and was happy. He relates that in those days being in the Italian section of San Francisco was much the same as living in Italy. He adds this is not so true today, and he is saddened by the fact. He thinks the immigrant should keep the customs and language of his country alive--not only for himself but his children--for in this way he gives something very much worth while to America.

In April, 1906 came the earthquake and fire and once more the Giuseppi family was on the move. Jacopo established the family in a flat on Fillmore street and he and his father went to work for the city freeing the streets and lots of the downtown district of bricks and other debris. This work lasted for some months but out of it they were able to save nothing. They had lost all their family possessions in the fire and everything had to be bought anew. It was at this time Jacopo became interested in the fishing industry of San Francisco. Rather he was interested in the life of the fishermen who daily put out to sea through the Golden Gate and supplied the city with its sea food. He and a friend tried to get a boat on credit but none was to be had. In those days he says fishing was a bitter business and the newcomer was not exactly welcomed with open arms. Fights were frequent--liques were formed that battled together--to keep the industry under the control of a few for their own profit. Jacopo saw that even if he had a boat it wouldn't all be clear sailing. But the happy-go-lucky life appealed to him and a fisherman he was deter-

mined to be.

In the spring of 1907 Jacopo signed up for a trip to the Alaska fishing grounds with his friend. He shakes his head as he tells the hardships of this voyage. Off Bristol Bay he worked a small sailboat from the large ship. These sailboats manned by two hands went far out to fish for salmon. There were no union hours for Jacopo and his comrades. He says "it was fish when you can." up there and many times he passed forty hours without sleep. The food was bad but what they suffered mostly from was the lack of fresh water. In the year he went to Bristol Bay the salmon run was poor and instead of the \$900 or \$1,000 he had hoped to earn for five months of terrific labor, he returned to San Francisco with less than \$400. Yet he was glad to get back for now he and his friends had more than enough to buy nets and a fishing boat to start in business in San Francisco. After the hardships of the northern trip he laughed at the dangers his countrymen told him were to be found by any fisherman outside the Gate. The sudden animosity he and his friend encountered when it was learned they had bought a boat was ignored. This animosity was short-lived. Practically every fisherman going out to the Heads at that time was an Italian and as Jacopo was an Italian things were not made too hard for him. In a very short time he and his friend were accepted, and were allowed to fish in peace.

But he soon found out that fishing was not the only important thing about his new life. Selling the fish was also important. He learned that the fisherman who got into the wharf first with his catch was the one most sure of a sale. This was especially true when the catch had been great and the market was glutted with a certain kind of fish. Then the dealer who bought at the wharf and had facilities for

marketing the fish would refuse to buy and the laggard in getting back to the wharf would have all his toil for nothing. His catch was dumped in disgust into the bay, or, if he were more frugal, sold to dealers of fertilizer factories. Here the catch would be ground into dry fish meal and sold to poultry dealers and others.

So life for Jacopo became a race. It was out to Heads as fast as the weather would permit, get his catch and then race for the wharf. He had many stories to tell of these races and the dangers faced when twenty fishing boats would try to gain the channel shoreward of Mile Rock Light at the same time. He came to know every rock in the Golden Gate and could gauge to a foot how close shoreward he could come without meeting disaster. He boasted that after the first two or three weeks he and his friend were seldom beaten back to Fishermen's Wharf.

In the beginning, Jacopo scorned the fertilizer trade but soon he saw that many of the fish he caught were unsaleable. And it was a waste of time to continue fishing for a catch he was certain would not sell. This made him late for the wharf and the dealer's good money. So everything that was caught was kept, from tiny sandabs to the largest halibut or salmon. He kept in mind what kind of fish was a drag on the market. He knew what kind was only good for fertilizer. So everything that came to his net was taken and separated according to sale value. When the catch was all in, then the race back to the wharf. Sometimes he would have a large catch for the hotel and restaurant trade of salmon, and halibut and a small catch for the fertilizer buyers. Sometimes the catch would be all fertilizer, but Jacopo scorned nothing the sea gave him. Other fishermen may use different systems, he says, but this is the one he has found

pays the most in the long run.

He was very happy in his new life. He was among his own people, making money for himself and family and doing the work he liked. He was up at two or three o'clock in the morning and putting out to sea to reach the fishing grounds before daylight. The main fishing grounds are just outside the Golden Gate and off toward the Farralones which are nautically known as the Heads. Jacopo made the trip in all kinds of weather. In twenty years, he said, the weather forced him to remain inside the Gate only three times. On Sundays he and his friends would gather at the wharves, fix the tears in their nets made by some large fish, tinker with their boats and laugh and sing and drink with their fisher friends. Fishermen's Wharf became a sort of Sunday picnic grounds for the Italian Fishermen's families and Jacopo says he couldn't have been more contented if he had stayed in Italy. This Sunday gathering of Italian fishermen's families, he says, is slowly dying out due to the interests of young American-born Italians in other things.

Jacopo insists that the fisherman of the old days is passing. Most of the fishing boats then were owned individually or in partnership by men who formed a crew. This is true in many cases still but large concerns are gradually buying up and running a fleet of vessels. These boats are manned by crews paid according to the catch they make. Jacopo couldn't quite express it but what he meant was that the fishing business of San Francisco is losing its color and romance. It is becoming too commercial. Now in the old days.....

Jacopo is forty-nine now. He has been married twenty-five years and has four children. He is stout and jovial, and can drink his wine and fish with the best of them. Still with his old partner and friend most any morning at two o'clock he is to be found scudding out through the dark Golden Gate to the fishing grounds he knows so well. This is

his life and his trade and he loves it. America he says has done very well by him.

CHAPTER V

The Underprivileged In Italy.

Italy today as it was throughout the nineteenth century is predominantly the land of the underprivileged. A mid-victorian like Browning might exclaim with romantic longing:-

Open my heart and you shall see
Graved inside of it Italy!

To him and all of the escapists of the English middle-class and nobility it may have meant ease and leisure and an opportunity for basking retrospectively in the sunshine of Italian art and literature. They could become great Dante scholars and even learn to appreciate the great artists of the Trecento better than the cultured Italians themselves.

To the vast majority of Italians, however, Dante was a closed book and the glories of the Trecento a meaningless pursuit of the forestieri and the pozzi. To them, to the underprivileged peasant and the underprivileged workingman, Italy was not a land flowing with milk and honey, not a gorgeous panorama of plenty and futility, studded with vacation spots like Taormina, Capri and Sorrento. It meant instead a long narrow peninsula with but a few-fertile plains and backbreaking and unrelenting toil.

Although it has from time immemorial been an ^{predominantly} agricultural community, the soil of Italy has never been truly fertile. It seems as a garden spot only to those strangers who visit such selected areas/the valley of the Po, the plains of Apulia (Tavoliere delle Puglie), the Conca d'Oro near Palermo, the Piana di Palmi in Calabria and a number of the

other areas, small in extent. These are the only regions that yield rich crops. Within the last fifty years the center of the peninsula which was, in part, covered with marshes has been slowly regained for cultivation and made habitable.

The principal products of the soil are cereals, olives, citrus fruits, mulberries, wines, and, for Sicily in particular, wheat. The latter, in spite of strong government encouragement in the past and today, is only grudgingly cultivated because it yields the least remunerative of crops.

The difficulties that face the agriculturist are great. Climatic conditions favor the ripening of certain crops only. Rain and humidity are not adequate for the others and thus an extensive system of irrigation is necessary. The slopes of the Appennines have for centuries been covered with vineyards and yet, even today, it is only by the most patient and laborious work that they survive. The soil has still to be renewed by brining earth from the plains, literally basket by basket. Each year they have to be carefully protected both from devastating fogs during spring and from the ruinous rays of the sun during the summer.

Added to this is the small size of the country and the large size of the population. After all, Italy only has a surface area of 310,000 square kilometers in which 42,000,000 people live. If we remember that 31,000 hectares are taken up by cities, lakes, rivers, highways, rocky surfaces, regions more than 700 meters above sea level, and malarial areas, we have left for the cultivation of the soil barely 20,000 hectares, i.e. two hundred inhabitants per hectare. The density of the population as such varies tremendously, Sardinia having 102.7 people to

the square mile whereas Campania and Liguria have respectively 689.6 and 683.6. Between these two extremes lie Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venetia, with approximately 455 to the square mile.

For more than two generations this population problem has been the bane of Italian statesmen and politicians. The statesmen realized that in the present order of society, outlets must either be found for the surplus population or the increase in the population must be discouraged. A statesman and scholar like Francesco Nitti has pointed this out only recently and stressed the fact that ancient Rome together with Latium, at the period of its greatest glory, possessed only 1,000,000 inhabitants. Mussolini, as we all know, has, on the contrary, thrown all his energy into encouraging the birth rate. In a famous speech delivered in 1927 he insisted that it is only in numbers that power lies. This battle for the increase of births (la battaglia della nascita) led to the passing of a severe law against the dissemination of information concerning birth control, to the tax on bachelors and the establishment of premiums for parents of large families. This has led to some very amusing incidents and some highly characteristic statements from the Fascist press. For example, in the Tribuna, a well-known fascist writer declares that the battle for the population increase demonstrates the superiority spiritually and otherwise, of the Fascist view of life as compared with the naturalistic conception among the liberal governments and the materialistic conception prevalent in democracies. As might have been expected, peasants reported marvelous successes for the Duce's pronouncement. One such case printed in the newspapers of May 2, 1928, calls the attention of the Duce to the fact

that the wife of a peasant had given birth to tripluts exactly eleven and a half months after the pronouncement had been made, and that this, as well as the mazing increase in births of tripluts, is due to the fact that both parents were Fascists, in soul and body. Another case reported in August, 1930, is even more amazing. A woman, who when seven months pregnant, contemplated the emblem of the Fascist party, informs the world that she gave birth of a child with the Fascist emblem impressed upon its right buttock. In another case a child was born who immediately announced that he wished to be put at the disposal of the Duce. But in spite of all Mussolini's fulminations and and his insistance that Italy must have 60,000,000 by 1950, in spite of the miraculous increase in the number of triplets born yearly and the touching faith that can implant the fascio littorio upon the buttocks of newborn infants, the women of Italy seem to have rebelled, for the following is what the marriage and birth statistics show:-

MARRIAGES

BIRTHS

Year	Number	Per 1,000 population	Number	Per 1,000 Population	Excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 population
1922	365,460	9.6	1,175,827	30.7	12.7
1923	334,306	8.7	1,155,177	30.0	13.0
1924	306,230	7.9	1,224,470	29.0	11.9
1925	295,769	7.6	1,109,761	28.3	11.2
1926	295,566	7.5.	1,094,587	27.7	10.5
1927	302,564.	7.6	1,093,772	27.4	10.6
1928	285,248	7.1	1,072,316	26.6	9.1
1929	287,800	7.1	1,092,678	26.7	12.6
1930	303,214	7.4	1,037,700	25.6	9.1
1931	276,740	6.7	1,027,638	24.8	10.2
1932	268,336	6.5	992,049	23.8	9.2.
1933	290,000	6.9	996,000	23.7	10.0
1934 (ten months)	234,000	5.5.	827,000	19.7	8.7

The density of the population has, of course, added to the difficulties inherent in cultivating so ungenerous a soil. These difficulties have been still enhanced by the fact that although in general, Italy is a country of small land-owners, very few of them, actually till the soil themselves. For this purpose they employ tenants (fittavoli) and crop-sharers (mozzadri). Neither of these two groups, which are numerically about equal in size, possess any property in land. They merely have certain interests in it.

The fittavoli pay an annual fixed sum to the owner of the land, the title of which, as a matter of fact, often belongs to some foundation or municipality. Very few of these fittavoli till the soil themselves unless they are very poor or the rent land very small. Instead they hire laborers. The products of the land, however, belong to them exclusively.

The mezzadri till the soil themselves using members of their family as helpers. If a farm is too large for one family to manage satisfactorily, then they too will hire help, particularly during the planting and harvesting seasons. They supply the farming tools and one half of the various chemicals necessary for combating insect pests or diseases of the crops and they take, in exchange, one half of the products or such a share as has been agreed upon, according to the fertility of the land.

The fittavoli and mezzadri together form one of the groups into which the "farmer" class is divided. The other class*, just as numerous consists of one which is concerned with the selling of labor either to these few landowners who cultivate the land directly, i.e., the fittavoli or to the mezzadri, during the planting and harvesting seasons. This class is the poorest of all the agricultural workers. This does not mean that the other groups are not poor or that they are even comfortably off. All agricultural groups -- fittavoli, mezzadri and even the small landowners are generally poor. They live in unsanitary homes, have no educational facilities and no medical attention. In northern Italy there are often farm buildings but the workers and their families are lodged in the basement where the floors are never paved and are always damp. Both the fittavoli and the mezzadri are normally in debt to the landowner and have no savings. Their ability to endure such a life of misery is, of course, due to their proverbial frugality and physical resistance.

Taxation has always been very heavy and the yield of the soil is naturally not abundant, due to its continuous cultivation for so many centuries. This, added to the overcrowding, produced a most depressing

They are called giornatori, cafoni, bifolchi, etc., according to the different dialects.

economic situation which became almost unbearable after the war. Before the war the wages of agricultural laborers averaged three and a half lire a day, the lire then being worth five to the dollar. During the war there was a natural rapid rise and 1918 the average was six lire a day. After 1919 with a greatly depreciated currency the wages rose to eighteen lire in 1921-1922, to decline to fifteen at the end of 1922. With the advent of Mussolini the decline continued rapidly until today the average wage is six lire, i.e. fifty cents a day with great decreased purchasing power, as compared to seventy cents before the war.

But let a San Franciscan Italian speak for himself:-

In Italy the major portion of the land is owned by a minority of the population and the term mezzadro and contadino is applied to those tenants that the landowner must, of necessity, place upon his land to bring production to its full limit. Mezzadro means literally, fifty-fifty or equal shares.

Italy being much smaller in aread than the state of California, yet with many times its population, was forced, in order to feed its people, to get the utmost in production from its land. Unemployment was unknown because any m family man could obtain a place to live and the necessities of life, by appealing to the landowner. This meant, however, not a living but a mere existence.

The man who desired employment would go to the landowner and make his agre ment. In general, this would engage the lanown-er to provide a given number of acres of land, a home, necessary buildings for the crop to be planted and a certain amount of stock, including hogs, cows, a horse or mule, and poultry. The

landlord farmer planted a sufficient number of the different trees and fruits to provide for the needs of the tenant in fulfillment of his contract. There would be a certain number of chestnut trees to provide his flour, a certain number of grape vines for his wine, of olive trees for his cooking oil, and of fruit for his table.

The tenant was expected, from his tract of land, to raise all his food and in many cases the material for his clothing as well. The landowner provided his tenant family with food until such time as the farm itself could produce it. As each crop was harvested the division was made, half to owner and half to tenant. Any surplus above his needs, the tenant might sell in order to obtain money for the necessities of life which could not be produced on the farm.

Clothing was not bought ready made in the form of a suit or a dress, but sufficient cloth was purchased or bartered for, to outfit the entire family. If the women were not capable of making them, a tailor or dressmaker was engaged to come to the home and sew for the entire family. If two, three, or four days were required, the tailor or dressmaker was paid, if possible, in proceeds of the farm. These proceeds came, of course, from the tenants share, after the division of with his landlord.

Shoes for the family were obtained in the same manner. The cobbler was called and he outfitted the family at one time, collecting his pay in the same manner as the tailor. Shoes, as we know them, were the exception and once a pair were obtained the greatest care was taken of them. They were never worn except to church and only on special occasions. Even then the chances were that they would be carried on the shoulders, their owners

going barefoot, until they arrived at their destination.

The everyday shoe did not require the use of a cobbler as the father was usually able to outfit the family. These shoes were made with wooden soles and open sides and toes, the only foot covering being a three-tie strap across the instep, with another strap about the heel and ankle. In winter these shoes were replaced by the use of hemp sacking wound about the foot and ankle.

A tenant was allowed to work his farm so long as he lived and desired to stay. He was vitally interested in getting the most he could from his land because his living depended upon it. He was not taxed by the government, except on personal property which could be paid by labor performed for his province or municipality, or in cash. His schools were provided tax free, although about three years was the maximum. Cemeteries and burial were also provided free of cost to the tenant.

These mezadros, while having plenty of the necessities of life, were denied any of the luxuries. Owing to their scanty education, they were, for the most part, satisfied with life. Their work was not limited to farming alone but they might be city factory workers as well. For instance, they might obtain a small farm, where their families would raise their food while the father or mother, or both, worked in a factory.

Work on these farms, while intensive, is not the daylight to twilight labor indulged in by Italian immigrants in America. There are over two hundred holidays on the Italian calendar, and the tenant farmer populace celebrate a majority of them. If the

weather is too hot, work is postponed until the cooler hours of the day. Only absolutely necessary work is done when holidays and the weather offer the least resistance.

CHAPTER VII

Living Conditions in Italy, 1890-1930

As in part I (pp. 71-111) I shall let the informants themselves describe their lives, quoting here, of course, only those portions of their narrative that deal with Italy. I have tried to have all sections of Italy represented and all classes of the population. Since, however, only a comparatively small number of those interviewed gave extensive descriptions of their life in the old country, the picture presented is necessarily weighted along certain lines. Essentially it is the picture of the underprivileged that we are given. But since in the main it is the underprivileged who came here, for the understanding of the background of the Italian immigrant.

CHAPTER VI

The Underprivileged Tell Their Story.

Lorenzo, Born in Scala:

Lorenzo was born at Scala, Italy in 1882 and together with ten brothers and sisters lived with his parents until he was twenty years old.

His birthplace, Scala, was founded by the Romans as some of them withdrew from the coast into the hills in back of Naples during the Carthaginian wars. The town was originally known as Cama. Although comparatively close to Naples and within 25 miles of Salerno, a city of 50,000, the happenings of the outside world had little, if any, effect upon the lives of those around him. The country between Scala and Salerno was almost solid rock. There was no soil and consequently no cultivation.

There were no roads, as we know them, through the country and Lorenzo remembers the first horses and carriage to make their appearance in his town, in 1888. However, to the north there was a very intricate system of roads and railroads near the frontier, built and maintained for purposes of defense.

Although Scala had a population of one thousand people there were no merchants. Practically every family had a small piece of ground where they managed to raise the bare necessities of life and seemed perfectly happy, mainly because they knew of no other way of living. This cultivated ground was entirely outside of the village. About half of the immediate area about Scala was owned by one man, an attorney,

licensed to practice in the higher courts, and this land had come down to him from his father. He was the only employer of labor in the community and every Sunday morning after the eight o'clock mass, the people would gather in his courtyard and wait. Sometime during the morning he would come out and pay them, or, if he felt so inclined, he would send word that he did not care to be bothered that morning and they could come back next Sunday.

The only time these people wore shoes was on their Sunday morning trek to church and to the "boss" house. The purchase of a pair of shoes was an unusual event--some pairs lasting for ten to fifteen years. This long life was attained by wearing the shoes slung over the shoulders until church was reached, then placing them on the feet until the service was over and slinging them over the shoulders again on the way back until they could be hung up at home.

The homes were very simple, consisting in almost all instances of but two rooms and never having chimneys. In some rare cases charcoal was burned in braziers but mostly it was wood, burned openly, the smoke being allowed to seek its own way out.

Each family owned a cow but no one drank milk. The milk obtained was picked up daily by one of three men who collected the supply of the entire town and, for each quart of milk collected, the man would leave a small wooden disc with his name stamped upon it. When one hundred of these had been saved they could be exchanged at the rate of 2¢ per each disc. A certain amount of milk would be reserved for making butter and cheese. After the butter was made it would be shaped into a ball and around that would be placed a crust of cheese about half an inch thick. This would be placed in

a cloth bag and suspended from the ceiling in the second room and allowed to hang for about two weeks. The smoke from the fire in the next room, cooled by its travels, would circulate around these cheese balls, and in addition to hardening the cheese, would impart to it a very superior flavor. The butter thus wrapped in an air-tight container would keep indefinitely.

After first coming to this country, Lorenzo, found our butter unpalatable and used to have sent him from home.

A family would have meat about once in three years. On August 10 of each year, in honor of San Lorenzo, their patron saint, one of their number would kill a cow. All who could would then buy a small piece. The only other meat obtainable was when a cow died. Then, as many of the community as could, would buy a piece to prevent too great a loss to the owner of the cow.

The greatest single article of food seems to have been chestnuts. Lorenzo says the finest chestnuts in the world grow there. For their own use they used only the largest--those running from 17 to the kilogram (2½ pounds) Those grading from 17 to 35 to the kilogram were sold outside and those above 35 were fed to the stock.

Those meant for their own use the chestnuts were placed in an oven built outside and up to 10 and 12 feet in diameter, and roasted for twenty minutes. The oven-door was opened and the nuts left in until the oven was thoroughly cooled. The nuts were then put in sacks. Both men and women, when leaving the house in the morning, would carry a pack of these chestnuts and, so Lorenzo insists, would commence eating them almost immediately and continue to do so until the day's work was done.

Carrying sandwiches for lunch was unheard of. If bread was taken to the fields it was taken in a very hard "chunk" about as big as a fist. They had no wheat flour but used a yellow corn flour which was mixed with water and a little salt and yeast, and made into crude loaves. month's supply for the family would be made up, all placed in the oven at the same time and baked until they were so hard that they cracked across the top. The loaves which were flat and about a foot in diameter, would then be broken into five or six pieces and put back in the oven until they then dried out further. After that the bread was put in sacks and used as needed.

The only dentist in town was a man who owned a pair of pliers.

Their vineyards supplied only enough grapes to enable them to make wine for themselves, so very little was ever sold. ^{they} Tea, did not use and coffee they bought green and roasted as they used it. After roasting the coffee they would add roasted oats, in the proportion of one part of coffee to three parts of oats. This mixture was desirable for two reasons--first it was cheap in itself and second--it required less sugar to sweeten and sugar was expensive. The sugar was not granulated but, though white, had the consistency of our brown sugar. Very little fruit would be had except figs and the women did not know how to preserve any of the fruit they did have. Their lack of knowledge in this regard was evidently caused by their preceding generations inability to get and use sugar for this purpose.

Carrying sandwiches for lunch was unheard of. If bread was taken to the fields it was ten

The grounds of sugar or "mud", as Lorenzo called them, were not thrown out, but each day a little bit of fresh "coffee" was added until lack of room for liquid necessitated dumping the pot.

The women worked side by side with the men. Their only time off was that allowed to give birth to a child. Within a few days after that they would again be doing a man's work - up at 3 A.M. and out to gather wood. They would ordinarily be back by 7 A.M. with a load, nurse the child, distribute the green wood to dry and make up a load of dry wood to take down the hill to the coast to be sold--then back again to nurse the child.

This wood which the men, women and children gathered, came from groves of chestnut trees--not, however, the nut bearing tree--owned by the town's one big man. It was very seldom that they were allowed to remove such pieces as would benefit and promote the growth of standing timber. This was done under the guidance of two overseers.

A bundle weighed 7 pounds and was sold in the city for one cent. A boy would carry 10 bundles and a man or woman about 20 bundles or about 140 pounds.

The chestnut trees would be cut when twenty years old and would be cut very close to the ground. New shoots would grow up around these stumps and during the first and second years some were generally selected and cut. These young shoots were soft and pliable and were sold for use in tying grape vines to the supporting latices.

During the third, fourth and fifth years there would be a selected those of a certain size suitable for use as fence posts. The shoots of the seventh and eighth year would be used for the larger posts. The largest and most hardy shoot would be allowed to grow.

Charcoal was also made but as the chestnut wood is not suitable for this, a grove of hardwood trees was maintained from which was obtained the town's supply. This hardwood grove was owned by the town as a community property.

The climate of Scala is mild, rarely exceeding ninety degrees in summer with rain every week or two. Occasionally a heavy snow falls in winter which lasts but three or four days and even through these snows the people go barefooted.

The town has one doctor and he is paid by the state, given two thousand lire per year and a house.

Scala is divided into seven sections, each section having two churches except the one known as the center section which has three. The State to compensate them for the seizure of the outside church properties give each priest an annual salary of one thousand lire.

The section in which Lorenzo lived was called Campigoglio and contained 49 houses (and 2 churches) and the house in which he lived was the only one in town having an upper story. Resting in front of his house was an old Roman column about four feet in diameter and twenty feet long. This is but one of several in the town and the inhabitants were unable to determine just how they were brought in, inasmuch as the trail coming up from the coast is at no place wide as the column and there are but very

few straight stretches of equal length.

Lorenzo's schooling, as was that of all children there, lasted three years. The town has two schools, one for boys and one for girls and a short way outside of town was a school for both boys and girls. Children started when seven and were through at the age of ten. They were taught to read but not to spell.

Lorenzo wanted knowledge and tells of reading in bed by the aid of an oil lamp with a floating wick, their only type and while reading, listening to the music coming from across the ravine, from Ravello. Ravello was built by some of their ancient ancestors who, disagreeing with others in Cerna (Scala), rebelled and built their own town on an adjacent hill-hence the name Ravello (rebel). It also has its one notary, one attorney for practice in the lower courts and its one doctor.

One man in Scala who had secured an outside education and therefore believed to be crazy by the more ignorant, undertook to improve Lorenzo's reading and worked with him for three years. He brought him a copy of Manzoni's "I Promessi Sposi."

Lorenzo entered the Italian navy at 20 and remained in it for three years. On going back home he realized there was nothing for him there and he decided to come to America. On coming here he went to Norwalk, Connecticut and was unable to find work for five months.

The third day after coming here he found he could attend night-school and, although he understood no English, he started in. On being given an English reader he said he was surprised at the great number of words he could understand because of their similarity to those of his own language.

Lorenzo has been a laborer all of his life but has sent his three children through High School. For the last three years, because of lack of work, has had to depend on his older boy for support.

He has his home half paid for and he and his wife--she came over from Ravello--seem happy and are satisfied that their children, with their education, will get along better than they did.

Giacomo, Born on Lake Como:

"If today I'm out of the bread line and looking forward with confidence, don't think it is what people commonly call good luck", said Giacomo with the smile of a satisfied man, pouring a teaspoonful of sugar in a demi-tasse of Italian black coffee. "Life was hard for me in the beginning and that suffering saved a greater one."

With what seemed a gentle touch of sarcasm he continued: "Don't you know that most of the American leaders began their career from the rank and file? It often occurred to me to open a magazine and read a biography of prominent men in politics, science or business, starting with the very appealing chapter of selling newspapers or a twelve hour a day job for three dollars per week. Life has been too easy here in America, too easy in this land of abundance, when earning a good living for a man of education was not difficult. But as soon as the storm ^{Where were you?} broke, You did not have the necessary hardness of muscles and brains to guide your ship towards a safe harbor. So blessed be the SER, I contend, which quickly answered your SOS and saved us from the humiliation of asking your friends for a few dollars.

Then like a well-mannered Italian he softened the unpleasant remark with a large gesture of his heavy hands: "I don't want to offend you in the least, but I must be rude. If some day I am blessed with a son, I shall prepare him to meet the emergencies of life, and build a

strong soul in an equally strong body. Plenty of food and plenty of work. Some parents are afraid to send their children out without heavy wool garments and are always ready to warm their beds as soon as a little cold air rolls down from the Sierras, are always interfering in the fight with the boy next door, oh! they are pitiful to me."

Such children have a very slight chance of succeeding in life especially if the way is not all prepared for them.

I was born in a hidden away little village in the picturesque wood that descends towards Lake Como. We were seven children, four boys and three girls with evern increasing appetites due to the fresh breeze of the Alps, the giants guarding Italy's boundaries from Switzerland. And to feed us, only the strong arms of my father, one acre of land, and a cow, fat when the harvest was abundant and lean when the drought ruined the crop.

Schooling? Certainly, till the age of seven. Enough to learn to sign our names and keep us from bothering mama, who slaved all day long washing clothes, baking maize bread, mending rags, and trying to keep the house clean.

After seven, it was time to go to work. My father was of the opinion that too much school makes children lazy and open the mind to unhealthy dreams.

Then when April appeared and the grass in the mountains was less than one foot high, he used to hire us out to some shepard across the boundaries, in Switzerland, entrusting us to him throughout the summer. A sack, some poor garments, an alpen stock, and running

from sunrise to sundown after sheep in the pasture, that was my life. Nightfall, and there came our supper of bread, cheese, milk; then to retire to a bunch of hay, with some more hay for a pillow. At the end of the season, my father used to collect from the shepard as much as seventy-five lires. Imagine, less than ten dollars for three months of hard work, in dangerous mountains, where every season several boys never came back! But one cannot be a coward when there is dire necessity!

In the fall we hunted for tourists in San Moritz, four miles away from the village, offering them wild flowers, carrying their bags, jumping in the lake to fish the coins they threw in, and making ourselves useful in hundreds of different ways for the sake of the little money we proudly gave to mother in the evening.

At fourteen, a boy of the working class is considered a man and well able to start learning a trade. True to custom, my father managed to send me up in the mountains again, this time as stone mason's helper.

Mind you, at that time there were no wheelbarrows available. An old malt bucket had to be carried up on the cliff for ten hours a day, and there was one helper for every two stone masons. God help the boy who left the stone mason idle for one minutes! And so inch by inch, with the sweat of these little Italian boys, mine included, were built those beautiful snake-like roads on the Alps through which the roaring guns passed later, bringing destruction to the same people who, by the irony of fate, paved their way to death.

In 1905 the wages of the best stone mason was five lire per day, the helper getting from one to two according to his age and strength. No wonder that I learned the value of money. I plodded along learning

the trade thoroughly till the age of twenty, when the compulsory military law called me to enlist in the national army. That was in 1911. One year later I was in Tripolitania to fight Arabs and Bedouins till 1919. My class was kept in service very long, due to the World War, and I was left in Africa. That probably is the reason that I survived. When you meet a man of my class, one born in 1891 and who lived through the ordeal of the war, you can consider him a rarity, a man with a hard skin. Most of them remained among the dunes of Africa or the glaciers of the Alps.

Was I discouraged during all these years? Not a bit. I recall them as the happiest of my life. If it were not for the drinking waters of Benousi which were greatly polluted I would not hesitate to go through it again. But the hateful dysentery which afflicted me for two years after my discharge and still continues to disturb me whenever I overindulge in eating, is not a pleasant remembrance of Africa.

Honorably discharged from the army, with three hundred lire in my pocket--the paternal Italian government valued my loyal service of eight years not more than that--I went back to my family. One of my brothers had been killed in the war. I had been away from home eight years and I am sorry to say I did not get a very warm greeting. It was not very encouraging for my family to have me back with a few liras in my pocket and with a sick body, especially with the misery resulting from the war, and bread being sold on the scale by the gramme. I was in no condition to eat maize bread, and that was the only kind available. What I needed was a strict healthy diet and a room to myself. And to aggravate matters I was too weak to work. I

slept in the old barn, alone, on the hay, the seven months that I remained in Italy. My father could not be made to understand that a sick man could not possibly work and said I was lazy and good for nothing else but reading those horrid big books I had brought back with me from the army and those that the village priest would lend me from time to time.

Life for me was miserable then. If it hadn't been for my good mother who always had a smile and saw to it that I had a good dish of soup, it would have been unbearable.

Brooding over my fate, I turned my thoughts to emigration. I wrote to a cousin who was in California for my fare and in less than a month, everything was set for my new adventure.

Needless to ask me if I was glad to go, the evening before I was to leave. After a special supper which my dear mother had prepared to my liking, I asked my father if he could not give me the three hundred lire I had entrusted to his keeping, so that I might at least have some money in my pocket for an emergency. He flatly refused, saying that an emigrant does not need any money on a steamship where everything is paid for, that I would get food, a comfortable bed and plenty of rest. Only the piteous appeal of my mother kept me from losing my temper towards him.

The following day, when I said farewell he kissed me and gave me two hundred of the three hundred lire I had asked for, and then reached for his handkerchief to brush away the mist appearing in his eyes. Poor old man. He passed away last year but I still have vivid memories of him. In his heart he meant to be good, but hardships and the burden of so large a family deeply influenced and embittered his character.

Every year, for the Christmas holidays, I used to send him ten dollars, and five if each to my mother and sisters, and judging from the affectionate expressions in their letters, they certainly appreciated the little gift.

The first year in the new land was not very rosy. I came directly to California, to be exact to a place near Bakersfield, where the cousin who had sent me the fare owned a dairy. My first job was milking cows, about twenty of them, each day, which was a hard task even for those big hands of mine. In the winter time I was afflicted with chilblains and compelled to leave the job, although I was still in debt to my cousin for about two hundred dollars.

Few words of English at my command, few dollars in my pocket, I moved to the nearest town, Bakersfield, where a good natured Polish roomkeeper gave me shelter on credit. After a short time spend job hunting I succeeded and it was what I thought a first class position, shifting thousands of big ice cakes. My boss was amazed at my skill and strength in the storage rooms. Six dollars a day. In six months I paid my indebtedness to my cousin, and gave him an additional three hundred dollars to help him buy more livestock.

A scrap with the foreman and I left the job, to move to Sacramento where I went back with my old trade as stone mason. Many side-walks in this town and others know my hands. When I left that job, during the slack season, my bank account was three figures.

But what I liked best was the janitor job I got immediately afterwards, and which I am still holding. Eighty dollars per month and a room in a beautiful apartment house with plenty of time to read and study in the afternoons and evenings. When wages were better I got as much as \$120.00 per month plus some extras that I made in washing cars for wealthy tenants.

Everybody was satisfied with my work, the manager, the owner, the tenants. No one has ever had cause to complain against Giscomo in the apartment house. Many ladies find pleasure in chatting with me and I don't need to go out for my lunch or to the store to buy a good cigar. My wages are now ninety dollars per month, but I can still save seventy and I have no worries for the future. I have time and the means for occasional recreation, as the movies, a good theatre, or an interesting lecture and I am satisfied with my condition.

My savings are about ten thousand and in case of an emergency, I can live on the interest for many years to come.

Depression? Not for me, my friend. Forty-five years old, with all my teeth in my mouth, a strong body, and willing to work, enjoy life, I face the future with confidence.

I'm a citizen and a good one. Someday, perhaps soon, I may decide to marry a nice old fashioned girl, not so young, you understand. And then when my time comes I hope to leave behind in San Francisco, many cleaned windows and a respectable family.

Aldobrandino, Born in Lucca:

I was born in the city of Lucca in the province of Tuscany, Italy. My boyhood home was a large house used by several families and fronted on a square court set back from the street. The court had a stone fountain with a tank like a horse-trough in the center. This is where we got our water for cooking and washing. The water came in through a terracotta pipe, from where I never knew. Our cooking was done over a charcoal stove, out of doors in good weather. We had no plumbing, the slops being emptied into the gutter, and other

waste carried to the street where it was picked up by a donkey cart.

Our food was mainly macaroni, polenta (corn meal mush), vegetables, some fish - rarely meat - olive oil and wine.

I did not have much time for play for from as early a time as I can remember, I had to take care of my brother who was two years younger than myself. When I was six years old we often made excursions together around the district, picking up anything we could find that we thought worth while bringing home. My mother encouraged us in this and we would get vegetables and pieces of charcoal which could be used at home. We often had to fight to hold what we had, as older boys would try to take it away from us. If we went into another district too far away from home, we were almost sure to get into a fight and be robbed of everything we had found.

I did not go to school as I had to help my mother with the family which kept increasing, though one brother and two sisters died before we left Italy. My father, who had no regular job, did not stay home very much, but probably did the best he could to support his family.

We were very poor and often the neighbors who were little better off than we, helped us. My father often spoke of going to America where his brother had gone some time before. Finally when I was fourteen, my uncle Frank, who had a ranch on Sherman Island (Sacramento River delta) sent us money to come to California.

We started - father, mother, two younger children and myself. Other families from Luzza were also leaving for America at the same time. We took a small ship to Genoa, where we took the big steamer

for New York. The trip was very rough and we were all seasick. We were kept below most of the time on account of the weather and were crowded and miserable. I had the two younger ones to look after and was certainly busy.

The trip lasted about three weeks as the ship stopped at Naples and Palermo to take on more passengers. After we reached New York, we took the train and were comfortable. A man on the train saw that we got meals and kept order among the passengers in the car. My uncle met us at San Francisco and took us to Antioch on the river boat and then to his ranch.

The ranch grew potatoes and onions and the children who were old enough, worked for my uncles who gave us a small house to live in. The work was hard, but we were more comfortable than in Lucca and had better food and more of it. I was strong and able to do a man's work; but my mother, after another baby came, was not so well; nor were the other children who were not as robust as myself. So after about two years, we moved to the city. My father went on ahead and got a job as carriage washer in a livery stable.

Soon after we got settled, I got a job in a can factory on Market Street and worked there until the earthquake of 1906.

None of us were hurt in the earthquake, but our home and everything we had, except the clothes we had on, were lost.

Uncle Frank came and looked us up and we went back to the ranch for almost a year. After that we moved back to the city and my father got his old job as carriage washer back again and held it until there were no more carriages and he was an old man ready to quit work.

I got a job in a factory where they made iron beds and worked there for about six months. After that I took a job in a large can factory and worked there steadily for several years, advancing myself to the position of sub-foreman. I think I could have gone further but my lack of education stood against me. I can neither read nor write in any language. The only characters I know are figures and the only reading I can do is to read a rule or a scale.

I am now employed in a factory that makes tin bottle caps. I have raised a family of four boys and they have all gone to school. I have seen to it that they have a fair education. The oldest two now have jobs and are helping out at home. I am thankful that my parents brought me to America, where I am able to give my boys advantages and an opportunity to advance to something better.

Elena, Born in Asti:

Until she was eighteen, Elena helped with the outside work of the farm and took care of her younger brothers and sisters. When she married at eighteen, she went to live with her husband's folks. Among their many household duties the women had to include carding, spinning and weaving.

Her first child was a boy, born crippled, from some mine defect. When they had three children her husband left for the United States. After two years he sent for her to come and join him where he was working in the Colorado Coal mines.

After the voyage which is always terrifying to peasants who are accustomed to good, firm land, she was detained two months at Ellis Island, because of the crippled son. Not knowing a word of English, nor seeing anything she could do she cried most of the time.

Her husband came to meet her but there was no other course for ^{but} them to return together to Italy. But there they could not make a living. So her husband finally persuaded her to leave the crippled boy with her father and mother. Her people waited on him like a baby, hand and foot, until he died at the age of twenty-eight.

Elena, never saw him after they left, and she cries now to think of what her warm, motherly heart feels was the desertion of her child.

Together, she and her husband went to the Colorado Coal mines, where Elena cooked, washed, and kept beds for twelve miners--in a three room house. She milked several cows, and baked bread for her neighbors to increase the family income. She had a child every other year, with two miscarriages, two that died, and six girls and two boys who are still living.

By this tremendous exertion of energy, she and her husband saved enough to buy a farm with a nice seven room stone house. Prosperity?

But the miners driven to desperation at their low wages and miserable conditions, struck and held out valiantly for three years. But there was no other work and no money, for it was purely a mining town.

During this time, the two children died, one who being hungry had eaten poisonous weeds.

It was near their home that the Ludlow massacre took place. Through their own little mining town, the militia also marched, and they were fired on by miners in their houses.

The soldiers then broke into Elena's house, where she was alone and seven months pregnant claiming that the shots had come from her house. Unaided, with grim determination and lashing tongue, she drove them from the house. A little further down the street, however, they beat a man unconscious because they thought he had fired upon them.

Unfortunately the miners were not living in their own homes. The shacks belonged to the coal company. So, in freezing weather, the families were run out into a tent colony. The militia then broke up the tent colony, one of their methods being to run a bayonet through a baby and fling it out of the tent before its mother's horror stricken eyes.

By these means, after three years, the strike was finally broken and all the strikers blacklisted. Elena and her husband had to rent their hard-earned farm, for which they now get no rent for the family living in it now does not pay.

The oldest girl, named for her mother, had always said she would marry someone named Ernest. And at fifteen, she eloped with "Ernest" and they are still living happily together now, after fifteen years.

Elena's daughter, Elena and Ernest, came to California and Elena growing increasingly lonely separated from her daughter, persuaded the family to move to California, too. Again, her husband came ahead, and she remained to dispose of the live-stock, which she sold for a good

price, all except one billy-goat, for which no one would give anything like his value. So Elena herself knocked him on the head and sold him by the pound.

In California they bought a house with a large lot, on which they paid several thousand dollars. They now have a cow and chickens and sell milk and eggs. Times have been very hard for them. For a time her husband worked at one of the factories, but he was dismissed because of his age. Now, all the family, including the father, work in the cannery, where Elena's daughter now is a floorlady.

The oldest boy is a clerk in a bank at twenty dollars per week and is married. The second daughter is working at the cannery, while her husband also works part time at Ford's. The third daughter also works in the cannery, while the fourth, who has just graduated from High School with the highest grades in stenography and bookkeeping, works in a store both as a clerk and office girl.

Elena, herself, raises vegetables and olives and cans all her own fruits and vegetables, and keeps her house shining but she now buys her bread. She enjoys her electric washer and vacuum sweeper, complaining that now, at fifty-four, she can't turn out the work she used to.

She thinks Roosevelt has not done much good, and expects that sometime there will be a revolution in the United States, but she doesn't expect to live to see it.

Paolo and His Wife, Born in Milan:

Paolo was born in 1870, in a small village outside the city of Milan in the province of Lombardy. His parents were of the laboring class, poor, and all worked. His brothers and sisters were older than he; shared the family labor at home and in gardens and fields. He was brought up as a gardener; later worked in a tile factory. He served two years on the Italian army, six months of this time in North Africa.

In 1894, when he was twenty-four years of age, he married an Italian woman in California. He came to this country when twenty-three years old, in 1892 or 1893, and moved around the Bay region working from San Jose to Petaluma, finally settling in Alameda when he married, and where he has lived ever since. He has worked for many years in a tile factory in Alameda. At present Paolo owns his own home and has an extensive garden and vegetable plot; he grows much of his own food.

Paolo is a typical Lombard Italian with reddish hair, now turning grey. His eyes are brown although those of his grandchildren are light blue; their hair is a brilliant brick red.

He described his former life as being one of hard work. His community was essentially one that lived on farming and laboring in quarries, mines, crude factories, and the like. His family was very poor. They were forced to raise their own vegetables and could afford very little meat, occasionally on feast days; no chickens and some fruit. They lived largely on rice which was grown in their immediate vicinity, made their own cheese; were often too poor to buy wine, although they made some.

Today he owns his own home and garden plot. He is well off, his house large, comfortable and scrupulously clean. His children are married and living in their own homes.

He works in a tile factory, where seemingly most of the Italian colony work. Paolo is getting rather old now but is still very vigorous and in excellent health. He works in his garden when not employed in the factory. He is highly respected by neighbors; except for a French woman down the block.

He raises his own vegetables; makes his own wine; imports rice from Italy, preferring it to the local variety on the market; still maintains Italian food habits, as he lives on rice, minestrone, wine cooked vegetables, and very little meat.

He has retained Italian customs. He is very affable and hospitable always offering wine; entertains his friends in the roomy and comfortable wondrously clean kitchen. He has a very neat yard, his own well and is independent of the city system, using the well however, only for the garden.

Paolo can read and write Italian though but poorly. He speaks English poorly too, the language suffering from a rush of poorly pronounced words and a stentorian voice. He reads but little, takes no local nor Italian papers. The children know Italian but prefer English. The grandchildren know a little Italian, but when addressed in that language, answer in English.

He prefers this country to his own. He came here to work, he somewhat definitely explained, lived with friends at first, people of his own village. He feels the depression as rather "tough", working hours have been cut down considerably, but he and his family do not appear to have suffered at all, due to raising their own food and living cheaply.

Paolo's wife was born near Milan in the province of Lombardy, Italy, in the year 1873. Her father sold brushes of all kinds, making them from rushes gathered from nearby streams and marshes. He belonged to the laboring class and was very poor.

She came to California 1883 at the age of ten, via New York City, and lived in San Francisco until the age of eighteen. Then she married and settled down in Alameda, where she has lived ever since.

She soon presented her first husband with a daughter, now forty years old. This daughter is married to an Italian and has two children of her own. Her family is living in the Italian colony in Alameda. Francesca, Paolo's wife, was married twice and by her second husband had three children, one aged thirty-six, unmarried, lives at home, and works as a laborer. A second, aged thirty-four, is married to an Italian and has two children. The third child died in infancy.

Since she was born of a very poor family belonging to the laboring class she only remembers that her family was poor. All her older sisters worked in the brush works. They lived on rice which they raised, and on other vegetables; had a little wine or meat, cheese, fruit and some antipasto.

Her sisters and brothers are now living in Italy, on the same level as had once been hers. Her husband, on the contrary, is fairly well off for his class; they live comfortably on his part-time labor. They profit by raising their own vegetables and by making their own wine. They have a large garden and are noted in the vicinity for their beautiful lawn and flowers, in which they take pride.

Francesca reads Italian and English, and speaks English very well, much better than her husband. She appears to be the better educated of the two, although the quieter. They do not take Italian papers, nor do they read very much.

She prefers Italian food and complains of the food that they have to buy in this country. Formerly they bought their rice which was imported from Italy. They prefer Italian cooking and still live on typical Italian diet; rice, boiled vegetables, some meat, wine, antipasto and cheese.

She seemed rather old and tired and quite reserved, although she answered all questions graciously. Indeed, she was quite cordial. They both resented the depression a little, spoke of having to get along with less, leaving one with the feeling however, that they still lived comfortably.

She gives one the impression that she likes this country, but speaks well of Italy and excuses her lack of knowledge, thereof as being due to the early age at which she left Milan. Once she spoke quite decidedly, saying that living in America was better; they were better off financially, economically. She has never returned to Italy and said she had no desire to do so.

Teresa, Born in Sicily:

Theresa was born in Sicily, she is about thirty-five years old now. She came to America with her parents when she was about eight years old. She was the oldest in a family of five; four girls and one boy. Her father first settled in Bisbee, Arizona where he worked in the mines and the mother took in washing and did other odd jobs. In time, the care of her children and the outside work proved too much for her. She became ill. There was no money for the rest the doctor ordered. She dragged herself around as best she could until finally they found her dead one afternoon.

After the mother's death, the father took to drinking and gambling. In about a year he was taken in hand by a countrywoman of his, to whom he owed gambling debts. She was a shrewd business woman and was making good money, running a boarding house for the miners and enticing them with the diversions of the flesh. He became so dependent on her that he married her although she was about eight or ten years his senior. This created considerable gossip in the Italian colony there.

The family decided to move to California, for they had relatives in Amador County. They settled in Jackson and opened a boarding house again. Theresa was about fourteen years old then. The step-mother paid no attention to the children. They were unkempt, barbarous, running the streets and coming home at all hours, seeing everything that a mining camp town contains, good and bad. Most of the men were unmarried foreigners who knew little English and who were unaccustomed to American life and customs. They had no women of their own age and

nationality here. Some of them sent to the old country for picture brides. They were all women-hungry. It isn't difficult to see how this child of fourteen became involved with a man. He was arrested and eventually sentenced to five years in the state penitentiary. The investigating authorities thought it best that Theresa be removed from this environment and so she was sent to a school for wayward girls in San Francisco.

The case created a great deal of scandal at the time. Theresa herself didn't know what it was all about. In a romantic mood she vowed to wait for the prisoner and marry him when he had served his sentence. Meanwhile she went to school, and after being released obtained a job as private secretary. She had her own income, dressed well, and since she didn't see old friends, almost forgot the past.

At the end of five years, when she was almost twenty, the man came out of prison. He seemed a total stranger. His hair had greyed and his face was hard and furrowed. He thanked her for her letters sent while in prison and the sentiments expressed. He thought it foolish that she should sacrifice her life and marry him.

She was very happy at being released and went back to Jackson to take care of her sisters. In about two years she fell in love with an Italian, foreign born, who knew her past history but who was willing to forget it. They were married. Knowing that lung infection eventually overtakes all miners in the mother lode she urged him to move away. Through friends he got a job in an ice cream plant in Oakland and they settled there.

The husband proved both unwilling and incapable of forgetting the past. A generous, understanding man heretofore, he allowed her one sin to become an obsession with him. The harder he tried to forget, the more terrible it seemed. All his friends knew about his

wife. That hurt him. He became insanely jealous. He expected her to repeat history at any moment. Three sons were born to them. He began to make sly remarks expressing wonder as to whether they were really his. The change in him was unbelievable. To his wife he no longer seems the man she married.

About two years ago he lost his ice cream job. They lived on their savings until they gave out. They live in a cramped, bare quarters now and are on S.E.R.A. relief. The children are ragged but healthy. She has grown very fat and has lost all zest for life. There is quite apparently no fight left. She cannot understand what she has done to ~~deserve~~ such a dirty deal from life - poverty, suspicion, jealousy, whippings.

Annibale, Born in Calabria:

He was born in Calabria about 1894 in a poor laboring family. His father worked on a large estate of figs, oranges and olives. During the harvest seasons the mother and children helped too. He was unable to attend school regularly but managed to learn to read and write with some degree of ease.

An uncle who was living on a ranch in California offered to give him the money to come over if he would help him farm. On his seventeenth birthday he was crossing the Atlantic in the steerage and enjoying the new sights and the people immensely.

He worked for his uncle for three years and decided that it was time to strike out for himself. He was quite confident that he would make a small fortune, return to Italy, buy his parents a villa and live happily ever after. America was a land of glorious opportunity

to him and he even wrote his parents of their forthcoming entrance into paradise.

However, simple labor did not turn the trick and after trying to "save" for about four years he decided to go into business. He bought himself an olive press and sold oil to his countrymen. At first it was purely a local affair but gradually he spread out over the state--still selling only to Italians and other foreigners--Slavonians--.

The foreign colonies knew just about the time he would come and always reserved their orders for him.

By this method he was able to make a good and easy livelihood although still far from a "small fortune". He occasionally sent money home to Italy and so kept the old folks satisfied. About this time he married an Italian girl and has since had six children with her.

About three years ago a vital part of his press broke, and he decided that repairing it would not pay. At about the same time his wife's father died and left them a house in Oakland. They sold what property they had in Modesto and moved to Oakland. He experienced some difficulty in finding work. He finally got a job as longshoreman but was let out after about four months--because there was not enough work.

Finally about a year ago he opened a vegetable stall in Berkeley. His wife and one of his sons help him in his work. He thinks Berkeley is a town of "high-tone" people and they pay well.

His English is quite poor. However he subscribes to Italian newspapers, belongs to an Italian lodge and has Italian friends exclusively. He is somewhat bewildered by the depression and Mussolini. He doesn't know whether to condemn or favor him. And the depression is too much for him.

I don't see why one year we rich, next year we poor. Well, maybe all for best. Who knows?

Isabella, from Trieste:

My father and mother were very poor; at times, in fact, we had very little to eat. I could not go to school as there was no money to pay for my tuition. My father worked in the stables of a wealthy man of the town. He may have been well paid, probably was, but brought home so little that it was necessary for me to help. I secured employment as maid in the home of a noble family who lived in a part of the city that I know nothing about. The beautiful residences surrounded by magnificent grounds were something I had never dreamed of. Like fairyland to me if I'd known anything of fairies.

I had matured at nine years of age and at the time of going into service was twelve, though I looked much older.

I knew nothing bad and was frightened when the son of the house, Iago, 15 years of age, attempted to force his love on me. I escaped and went to the housekeeper with my story. She gave me work with her and sent an older maid to the upstairs work that I had been doing. This maid was taken sick and when I took her place Iago again annoyed me even with more violence. On hearing of this the housekeeper sent me home to tell my mother. My parents were very harsh with me; drove me from the house and told me they would beat me if I came home again with such a story. My father said I should feel honored that a nobleman should stoop to notice me.

I was duly impressed and believed that such relations with a boy so far above me were something to be proud of, so I gave myself to him, with the usual result. At last the lady, Iago's mother, noticed my condition and questioned me kindly. In my ignorance I told her the

truth. She was quiet, like one about to die. She convinced me that I must say nothing to anyone and she would find a way out for Iago and me.

She sent Iago away--where, I do not know--and took me home to my parents, with whom she had a prolonged conference at which I was not allowed to be present. She perhaps gave them money.

There was a man, Tony, 35 years old, who had wished to marry me, but he was considered too old, and also the money I earned--about \$3.00 per month which my parents appropriated--would stop when I married. However, it was a case of finding someone to marry me and support me and my baby, so Tony, who wanted a young and pretty wife at any cost, did not object to the baby. In fact, I believe he was proud of my escapade.

Tony had been in New York where he had been in business with his brother, so a few days after the wedding I left my old home and with my husband sailed away to far-off America. Tony's brother met us in New York and soon convinced my husband that more money could be made in San Francisco. Tony and his brother opened a saloon on Howard Street, the poor section, and I seldom saw either of them except at meal time.

I could not read my own language and could speak no English so my life was very lonely till my baby was born.

There was gambling and riotous goings on in the saloon--we lived upstairs--and I was afraid to leave our rooms. My husband sent in the food for me to prepare. Until after my second child was born I had never been on the street alone and only once with my husband.

One night in a quarrel over money a man shot my brother-in-law, and my husband, in self-defense, he said, killed his brother's assailant.

We left San Francisco hurriedly and went to a small town seventy-five miles away. We had no money; probably it was used to hush the matter up.

My husband made a poor living gambling. His health, never the best, failed entirely, and four years after the trouble in San Francisco I was left a widow with four children to support. I returned to San Francisco and secured employment, and with the help given me by the authorities have been able to take care of my children and send them to school.

I pray each day that my children may have more happiness than I have had.

Giorgio, the Eternal Peasant:

Slowly Giorgio put away his shovel and rubbing his blue hands together, walked toward the shelter of the rock where his lunch and coat were hidden. Just as he was about to open the tin box a car drove up and man stepped out saying, "I'm from the office, I've come to find out why you have not cashed your checks for almost a year. Don't you spend any money? Don't you eat?"

Giorgio opened his lunch box which contained a piece of dry bread and an onion. "Is that all you eat?" gasped the Government man. Giorgio laughed and said, "That onion she's good to me, and I shovel more better when I eat her."

"Well even though you don't eat, you will have to cash those checks, we need them to balance our books. Better come along with me, I'll take you home." They drove about six miles before they arrived at Giorgio's ranch. This ranch consisted of about thirty acres of orchard and vines, and seventy acres of hilly brush country.

Giorgio made his way to the kitchen door where he stopped and picked a common key from under the mat and opened the door. Then he went into his bedroom. A scraping, moving sound came from the direction of his bedroom. Finally he had gotten hold of his hidden checks. They took this canfull of checks to the bank and \$1500 was deposited to Giorgio's account. ^{he went back to his job of keeping the highway} After this business was completed, ^{a job which} he had held for years. He had about seven miles of road to take care of, and his only mode of transportation was foot power.

It began to get dark and cold although it was not quite five o'clock and Giorgio never quit before five, no matter what the weather might be. Pulling his shabby coat tightly around him and pulling in the old frayed rope which served as a belt, he prepared himself for a long trip home. Every once in a while he would tug at the rope around his waist. He had used his Christmas belt to mend a harness which was always breaking.

From bushy eye brows and two inches of beard, two bright brown eyes peered out and scanned the highway for some passing car. The car whizzed by and Giorgio had to walk the seven miles home in a storm. As he neared the house his hand reached out and pulled out a madrone bush which he dragged into the kitchen. Mixing this with the bush which was in the kitchen from the night before, he built a fire. He stood up as close to the stove as he could while the vapor steamed out of his clothing. Ten minutes of this and he was ready to sit down and have supper which consisted of dry bread, an onion, and a slice of raw salt pork stretched over it.

After supper he was ready to crawl into bed. There had been blankets in the house years before, but his daughter had said these

blankets would get dirty and worn, and she had taken them away with her. Giorgio pulled the old coat and other discarded clothing around him.

In the corner of the room was a pile of old socks. These socks were being kept for spring. In the spring he would hang these socks up in the trees. This would serve to keep the deer and other animals away.

One summer Giorgio made a lot of wine and stored it in the basement. He worked with his prunes and stored them in the dining room. Then he decided to go on a vacation. He left an old Italian in charge and told him he could drink all the wine he wanted in exchange for taking charge of the ranch. The old man spent his days drinking wine and quarreling with himself.

One day he heard people on the hill shouting, "the roof, the roof". As he looked up the roof burst into flames. The old man ran into the house and grabbed up a suit of soiled underwear and ran out into the open, leaving his clothes, watch and wallet to burn with the house.

When the house had completely burned down and four tons of smouldering prunes had dropped into the basement, the old man began to cry. He would look at the prunes, cry and then wipe his eyes with the suit of underwear which he still had clutched in his hands.

A week later Giorgio returned from his vacation. All that he found of his house was a large hole filled with bedsteads, smoking prunes, and barrel hoops. This led to a quarrel. He accused the old man of having set fire to the house knowing that the insurance had been dropped several years previous.

Some sort of shelter had to be made, so Giorgio's son and son-in-law came up to help him build a "house". They made a shed on the style of a chicken coop, but not as roomy. They needed a window for this dwelling, and a friend of his who had always helped himself to Giorgio's tomatoes, wood, etc; told him that he would do him a favor. He would sell him a beautiful colored window which was just big enough for him to stick his head through. This friend was not going to charge him anything for the glass but 75 cents for the beautiful colors, which reminded one of church windows. This window also served to keep the daylight out. If he needed any light he could open the door, which had to be opened anyway to let out the smoke from the gift stove. This door was very handy--it let in the daylight and let out the smoke.

One little shelf was built in the corner so that he would have a place to put his coffee can which he used for a bank. He only kept a few dollars in this bank. The other \$10,000 which he had saved during his thirty-five years in America were in the town bank. This money was being saved for a rainy day.

Giorgio's daughter decided it was raining one day and she told him that she could make a lot of money buying things cheap and selling them high if she only had \$3,000 to buy a store. She got the money. Then she decided she needed Christmas stock. Another good sales talk and she got \$500. Friends of Giorgio's decided they would do likewise and they got \$750 to invest in real estate which has turned out to be a poor investment. Another "friend" who was selling stock in a new company which was to manufacture a gadget devised to save gas for automobiles persuaded Giorgio to buy some stock. The gadget floped and so did the stock. Then Giorgio was asked if he would send a sack of prunes to his grandchildren, and he replied that the freight was too high. Times were bad and a man has to save some money for his old age etc;

He was asked why he did not feed his livestock and he replied that they would scratch for a living, same as he did.

Finally, he decided to make a will. He would not show this will to his children, a young man and young woman. He told them that they could have the use of the ranch during their lifetime and after that the ranch would go to their children. The money in the bank was to be used by the bank to pay the taxes.

Giorgio's children do not like this will and they often discuss what they are going to do as soon as he dies. But he is not dead yet. His sixty-five years give promise of going on to one hundred. In spite of the fact that he groans at night when his teeth bother him, and he groans when he uses a razor instead of a scythe, this is as close as he comes to death. He has discovered a remedy for his tooth ache. He just fills his mouth with wine vinegar which is about forty years old and strong enough to burn the paint off of an automobile. This cures his tooth ache.

Last year his son knocked him down to teach him something. This year his son-in-law knocked him down to teach him something. It is not known just what he learned. One thing he did not learn--and that is to pay freight on a sack of prunes.

